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HOW AND WHEN TO WOO.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Dost thou idly ask to hear
At what gentle seasons
Nymphs relent when lovers near
Press the tenderest reasons?
And they give their faith too oft,
To the careless wooer;
Maiden's hearts are always soft,
Would that men are true!

Woo the fair one when around,
Early birds are singing;
When o'er the fragrant ground,
Early herbs are springing:
When the brookside, bank and grove,
All with blossoms laden,
Shine of beauty, breath of love—
Woo thee timid maiden.

Woo her when, with rosy blush,
Summer eve is sinking,
When on hills that softly gush,
Sears are softly winking;
When thro' boughs that knit the lower
Moonlight gleams are stealing,
Woo her, till the gentle hour
Wakes a gentle feeling.

Woo her when autumnal dyes
Tinge the woody mountain;
When the drooping foliage lies
In the half chiseled fountain,
Let the scene that tells how fast
Youth is passing over,
Warn her, ere her bloom is past,
To secure her lover.

Woo her when the north winds call
At the lattice nightly,
When within the cheerful hall,
Blaze the fagots brightly,
When the wintry tempest round
Sweeps the landscape hoary,
Sweeter in her car shall sound
Love's delightful story.

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

THE SECRET CELL.

BY WILLIAM E. BURTON, ESQ.

I'll no more—the heart is torn
By views of woe we cannot heal;
Long shall I see these things forlorn,
And oft again their griefs shall feel,
As each upon the mind shall steal,
That wan projector's mystic style,
That lumpish idiot leering by,
That peevish idiot's ceaseless wile,
And that poor maiden's half-form'd smile,
While struggling for the fit drawn sigh.

CRABBE.

About eight years ago, I was the humble means of unravelling a curious piece of villany that occurred in one of the suburbs of London, it is well worth recording, in exemplification of that portion of "Life," which is constantly passing in the holes and corners of the Great Metropolis. My tale, although romantic enough to be a fiction, is strictly confined to plain matter of fact, and the incidents can all be vouched for by living witnesses. Some of the details—it is a jumble of real life; a conspiracy, an abduction, a nunnery, and a lunatic asylum, are mixed up with constables, hackney-coaches, and an old washerwoman. I regret, that in this narrative is not only wanting the interest of love, but it absolutely free from the influence of the passion, and is not persecuted on account of her transcendant beauty.

Mrs. Lobenstein was the widow of a German merchant, and had accompanied a noble family from the continent of Europe, and, anticipating a lengthened stay, he had prevailed upon his wife to bring over their only child, a daughter, and to settle down in the rooms appertaining to the house, over the stable, in one of the fashionable streets at the west end of London. But Mr. Lobenstein had scarcely embraced his family, before he was driven off, post haste, to the other world, by a fear of something at the pit of the stomach, and left his wife and only child to bewail the loss of their unexpected good fortune.

Mr. Wilson, the lawyer, desired the disconsolate widow to leave the premises to the legal owner, and by Miss Mary Lobenstein and her father, but they were in full and undisturbed possession at the time of her bereavement, Mrs. Lobenstein, who presided over the destinies of the linen, called at my rooms, in company with a lady of equal width, breath, and depth. Mrs. Lobenstein was the genuine Hanseatic build—the true old Bremen and Bean—taking in her pressure, you see, all the overwhelming nature of her pretensions, she considered a woman of some weight in the world, and standing in society. On the occasion of the visit in question, her friend was equally serene, and it would have puzzled a conjurer to have turned the party into a fallowy trio.—Mrs. L. begged leave to recommend her friend as her successor in the lavatorial line—for her own part, she was independent of work, thank Heaven! and meant to retire from the worry of it.

Mrs. Lobenstein congratulated her on the successful termination of her flourish with the wash tubs.

"Ah, I have not made the money bless you! I have had to wear out my fingers to the bones before I could have done more than earn my bread, and get, maybe, a black silk gown for Sundays. No, no! my Mary has more with her quiet, meriting-day face in a year, than either the late Mr. Lobenstein or myself could compass in our lives.

Mary Lobenstein, an artless, merry, blue-eyed girl of seventeen had attracted the attention of the worthy landlady whose linen she was in the habit of carrying home; and in compliance with the importunities of the old lady, she had agreed to reside in her house as the invalid's companion and special attendant. The old lady, by the way, was almost friendless; an hypocritical son of a beech, who expected, and had been promised by the reversion of her fortune, would occasionally drop in to inquire after the state of his aunt's health; but so miserably did she appear to feel her approach of the old lady's dissolution, that the party in question perceived the selfish and mercenary nature, and disgusted at her evident security of property, called in an agency, and executed an entirely new will—there was no other relative to select—Mary Lobenstein had been kind and attentive; and, from revenge than feeling, or natural nature, the old lady bequeathed the whole of her property to the lucky little girl, excepting the trifling annuity to the old maid, her niece, who also held the reversion of possession in case of Mary's death.

When this will was rigid by the ... an of law, it brought it forth in due season as ... ly's demise, Mary's wonder and delight, almost called the rage and despair of the hyena, of whom we shall beg leave to designate by the name of Elizabeth Bishop. She was one of the deadliest revenge against thinnocent Mary, who one minute trembled at the ... lations of the thin and yellow spinst, and ... heart chuckled and danced at the ... den of her unexpected good fortune.

Mr. Wilson, the lawyer, desired the disher... to leave the premises to the legal... ner, and by Miss Mary Lobenstein and... fat till they were in full and undisturb... pos... The "good luck," as Mrs. Lea... d fallen so suddenly upon them, that very ... wash was left unfinished, to attend to the ... tant business; and the complaints of the ... and destitute customers alone avoid the ... laudress, to a sense of her situation. The ... and privileges of the routine of business ... sold to another fat lady, and Mrs. Lobenstein... called upon me, among the rest, her ... ds, to solicit the continuance of my ... ir next year passed away. I was lying in bed one ... y morning, and shivering with dread the ... looking my unsoaped legs into the cold ... the room, when my landlady disturbed my ... ations by knocking loudly at the room door, ... requesting my instant appearance in the ... , where "a fat lady in tears" waited my ... ce. The existence of the obese Mrs. ... stein had almost slipped my memory, and ... somewhat startled at seeing the lady, ... d in a gaudy colored silk gown, mashed ... d feathers, in violent hysterics on my ... n silk ottoman, that groaned beneath its ... n. The attentions of my landlady and ... mestic soon restored my edematous... to a state of comparative coolness, ... the distressed lady informed me (her ... ter, her only child, had been miss... for ... al days), and that, notwithstanding her ... exertions of herself, her lawyer, and ... , she had been unable to obtain the ... lligence respecting her beloved by,—... had been to the police offices, but ver... tised in the newspapers, had personally inquired of all her friends or acquaintance, yet every exertion had resulted in disappointment.

"Every body pities me, but no one suggests a means of finding my darling, and I am almost distracted. She left me one evening—it was quite early—to carry a small present to the chandler's-shop woman, who was so kind to us when I was left a destitute widow. My dear girl had but three streets to go, and ran out without a cloak or shawl; she made her gift to the poor woman, and instantly set out to return home. She never reached home—and, woe is me, I fear she never will. The magistrates at the police office said that she had eloped with some sweetheart; my Mary loved no one but her mother—and my heart tells me that my child could not willingly abandon her widowed parent for any new affection that might have entered her young breast. She had no followers—we were never for one hour apart, and I knew every thought of her innocent mind. One gentleman—he said he was a parson—called on me this morning, to administer consolation; yet he hinted that my poor girl had probably committed self-destruction—that the light of grace had suddenly burst upon her soul, and the sudden knowledge of her sinful state had been too much for her to bear, and, in desperation, she had hurried from the world. Alas! if my poor Mary is indeed no more, it was not by her own act that she appeared in haste before her Maker—God loved the little girl that he had made so good; the light of heavenly happiness glistened in her bright and pretty eyes, and she was too fond of this world's beauties, and the delights of life showered by the Almighty upon his children, to think of repaying Him by gloom and suicide! No, no! Upon her bended knees, morning and night, she prayed to her Father in Heaven, that His will might be done; her religion, like her life, was simple, but pure. She was not of the creed professed by him who thought to cheer a parent's broken heart by speaking of a daughter's shameful death."

The plain, but earnest eloquence of the poor lady excited my warmest sympathy. She had called on me for advice; but I resolved to give her my personal assistance, and exert all my faculties in the clearance of this mystery. She doubted the probability of any one being concerned in kidnapping, or conveying away her daughter—for, as she simply expressed herself, "she was too insignificant to have created an enemy of such importance."

I had a friend in the police department—a man who suffered not his intimacy with the villainy of the world to dull the humanities of nature. At the period of my tale, he was but little known, and the claims of a large family pressed hard upon him; yet his enemies have been unable to affix a stain upon his busy life.—He has since attained a height of reputation that must ensure a sufficient income; he is established as the head of the private police of London—a body of men possessing rare and wonderful attainments. To this man I went; and, in a few words, elicited his sympathy for the heart stricken mother, and obtained a promise of his valuable assistance.

"The mother is rich," said I, "and if successful in your search, I can warrant you a larger reward than the sum total of your last years' earnings."

"A powerful inducement, I confess," replied L——, "but my professional pride is roused; it is a case deserving attention from its apparent inexplicability—to say nothing of the mother's misery, and that is something to a father and a son."

I mentioned every particular connected with the affair, and as he declined visiting Mrs. Lobenstein's house, we met at a coffee-house, where with the officer at my lodgings, where he was made acquainted with many a curious item that seemed to have no connexion with the subject as we were in consultation upon. But this minute curiosity pleased the mother, and she returned to her way rejoicing, for she was satisfied in her own mind that the officer would discover the fate of her child. Strange to say, although Mrs. Lobenstein professed to be possessed not the slightest clue, this feeling on the part of the lady seemed daily became stronger; a presentiment of the officer's success became the leading feature of her life; and she wanted for many days with a placid face and a contented mind, while the terrific fancies of her maternal heart were confirmed, and L—— eventually restored the pretty Mary to her mother's arms.

About ten days after the consultation, he called on me, and reported progress—requiring my presence at the police office for the purpose of making the affidavit necessary for the procuration of a search warrant.

"I have found out the work," said he, "and if I have not found out where the young lady is concealed, I have at least made a singular discovery. My own inquiries in the mother's neighbourhood were not attended with any success, I therefore sent my wife, a shrewd woman, and well adapted for the business. She went without a shawl or bonnet, as if she had but stepped out from an adjacent house, into the baker's, the grocer's, the chandler's, and the public-house, when the conversation was directed to chases, she asked in a careless manner, if any intelligence of Miss Lobenstein had been obtained' every body was willing to talk of such a remarkable circumstance; and my wife listened patiently to many long stories, that, on story, but without obtaining any useful intelligence. One day, the last attempt that I had determined she should make, she observed that a huckster woman, who was standing in a baker's shop when the question was discussed, betrayed a evidence of speech against the bereaved parent, and seemed to rejoice in her misfortunes. The womanly feeling of the rest of the gossips put down her inhuman chuckings, but my wife, with considerable tact, I must say, joined the huckster in her vituperation, rightly judging that there must be some peculiar reason for disliking a lady who seems generally esteemed, and who was then suffering under an affliction the most distressing to a female heart. The huckster invited my wife to walk down the street with her.

"'I say—are you one of Joe's gang?' whispered the huckster.

"'Yes,' said my wife.

"'I thought so, when I seed you grinning at the fat old Dutchey's trouble. Did Joe come down with the rhino pretty well to you about this business?'

"'Not to me,' said my wife, at a venture.

"'Nor to me, neither, the shabby varmint. Where was your pal?'

This question rather bothered my wife, but she answered,

"'I swore not to tell.'

"'Oh, stuff! they've got the girl, and it's all over now, in course; though Sal Brown who giv'd Joe the information about the girl's having that five pounds won't stop her mouth, when there's a hundred offered for the information—so we thought of splitting upon Joe, and touching the chinks. If you knows any more nor we do, and can make your share of the work, you may join our party, and come in for your whacks.'

"'Well, I know a good deal, if I liked to tell it—but do you know me?'

"'Why, I knows that four of us were employed to watch when Miss Lobenstein went out in the evening without her mother, and to let Joe know directly; and I know that we did watch for six months and more, and when Sal Brown *did* let him know, that the girl was missing that same night, and ha'n't been heard on since.'

"But do you know where she is?" said my wife in a whisper.

"'Well, I can't say that I do. My stall is at the corner near the mother's house, and Sal Brown was walking past, up and down the street, a following her profession. She's of opinion that the girl has been sent over the herring pond to some place abroad; but my idea is that she ha'n' far off, for Joe hasn't been away many hours together, I know.'

"My wife declared that she was acquainted with every particular, and would join them in forcing Joe to be more liberal in his future agreements, or give him up to justice, and claim the reward. She regretted that she was compelled to go to Hornsey to her mother for the next few days, but agreed to call at the huckster's stall immediately on her return.

"There was one point more that my wife wished to obtain. "I saw the girl alone one night when it was quite dark, but Joe was not to be found when I went after him. Where did Sal Brown meet with him, when she told of the girl?'

"'Why, at the Blue Lion beer-shop, to be sure,' said the other.

"I was waiting in the neighborhood, well disguised. I received my wife's valuable information, and in a few minutes was sitting in the tap room of the Blue Lion, an humble public house of inferior pretensions. I was dressed in a shooting jacket, breeches, and gaiters, with a short bull and powder horn slung round me. A huge pair of red whiskers circled my face, and a dark red shock of hair peeped from the sides of my broad-brimed hat. I waited in the dull room, sinking of beer and tobacco, till the house closed for the night, but heard nothing of my Joe, although I listened attentively to the conversation of the incomers, a strange, uncouth set, entirely composed of the lower order of laborers, and seemingly unacquainted with each other.

"The whole of the next day, I lounged about the sanded tap room, and smoked my pipe, and drank my beer in silent gloominess. The landlord asked me a few questions, but when his curiosity was satisfied, he left me to myself. I pretended to be a runaway gamekeeper, hiding from my master's anger for selling his game without permission. The story satisfied the host but I saw nothing of any stranger, nor did I hear any of the old faces called by the name I wished to hear. One of the visiters was an ill-looking thick-set fellow, and kept up a continual whispering with the landlord—I made sure that he was my man, when, to my great regret I heard him hailed by the name of George.

"I was standing inside the bar, chattering with the landlord, and settling for my pipes and my beer, when a good-looking, fresh-colored, smiling-faced young fellow, danced into the bar, and was immediately saluted by the host, "Hallo, JOE, where have you been these two days?"

"'Heavy business on hand, my buck—occupies all my time, but pays well. So give us a mug of your best, and d— the expense.'

"I had no doubt but this was my man. I entered into conversation with him, in my assumed manner, and my knowledge of the Somersetshire dialect materially assisted my disguise.—Joe was evidently a sharp-witted fellow, who knew exactly what he was about. All my endeavors to draw him into talking of his own avocations completely failed; he would laugh, drink, and chatter, but not a word relative to the business that occupied his time could I induce him to utter.

"'Who's going to the hop in St. John street?' said the lively Joe. "I mean to have eighteen-pennyworth of shake-a-leg there to-night, and leave it directly too, for I must be back at my place at daybreak.'

"This was enough for me. I walked with Joe in the vicinity of the dancing-rooms, when, pleading a prior engagement, I quitted him, and returned home. My disguise was soon completely altered; my red wig and whiskers, drab hat and shooting dress were exchanged for a suit of black, with a small French cloak of dark cloth, and plain black hat. Thus attired, I watched the entrance of the haunt of my lost girl, fearing that my man might leave it at an early period, for I knew not how far he had to journey to his place in the country, where he was compelled to be by the break of day.

"I walked the pavement of St. John street for six long hours, and was obliged to make myself known to the watchman to prevent his interference, for he doubted the honesty of my intentions. Just before the dawn of day, my friend Joe, who seemed determined to have enough dancing for a week, appeared at the door of the house, and I followed him to the public house with a lady on each arm. I had to keep him in sight till he had escorted the damsels to their domiciles; when, buttoning up his coat, and pressing his hat down over his brows, he walked forward at a very quick pace, and I followed him at a convenient distance. I felt that he was in my power—that I was on the point of tracing the mystery of the girl's disappearance, and ascertaining the place of her detention.

"I was beaten. It was impossible for me to overtake the coach. I thought of hiring a hack, but the early hour of the morning, and all idea of overtaking it. I returned dispirited to my home.

My courage rose with the conception of fresh exertions. In the course of the day, I called on Farrell, a stage-coach proprietor, and giving him some of the particulars of my object, asked him to introduce me to the driver of the Cambridge coach. I met him on his return to town on the following day, and, by the help of my friend, overcame his repugnance to talk with strangers respecting the affairs of his passengers. I learnt, at last, that Joe never travelled more than half a dozen miles, but Elliot, the coachman, was a person devoted to no romantic purposes alone; but you will see all in the morrow. I trust; for I wish you to accompany me as early in the morning as we can start, after which time I shall procure a warrant for a general search in the secrets of this most mysterious monastery.'

It was early noon the next day before we were enabled to complete our necessary arrangements. Mr. Wilson, the attorney, was out of town, and could not be consulted. This man, whose name we afterwards ascertained was Farrel, exchanged a look of cunning with his minions, and, with apparent resignation, replied,

"'Well, sir, it is useless for me to contend with the authority you possess, Mr. Nares, throw open the yard door, and, do you and your men attend the gentlemen round the circuit of the cells.'

The person addressed, unbolted the fastenings of a large door that nearly filled up the archway, and bowed to our party as if waiting their precedence. Mr. Wilson being nearest the door, went first, and Nares, with a bend of his head, motioned to the other party to follow. As they passed him, he gave them a slight bow, and said, "Take the gentlemen to the stone house first." The magistrate was about to pass into the yard, when L—— seized him by the collar of the coat, and nearly pulling him back into the room, closed the door, and jerked the principal bolt into its socket.

"Excuse my rudeness, sir, but you will soon perceive that it was necessary. Your plan, Mr. Wilson, is a very good one, but will scarcely answer your purpose. We do not intend placing ourselves at the mercy of your men in any of your stone houses, or cells with barred windows. You have the keys of the establishment about you, and you will open them yourself, and let those five or six fellows remain here instead of dancing at our heels. Come, come, sir, we are but to be trifled with; no hesitation, or I shall possess myself of your keys, and leave you secure in your friend Mills.'

Nares grinned defiance, but made no reply. Farrell, whose pale face exhibited his dismay, took courage from the dogged bearing of his official, and stuttered out, "Mr. Nares, I desire that you will not give up your keys." The hint was sufficient. Nares and his fellows, who were all furnished with the Bludgeons, raised their weapons in an attitude of attack, and a general fight was inevitable. The closing of the yard door had cut off one of our friends, but it also excluded two of the enemy. Still the odds were fearfully against us, and not only the pretended members, which rated five to four, but our antagonists were all of them armed, while the magistrate and I were totally unprovided with the means of defence.

Hostilities commenced by one of the men striking me a violent blow upon the fleshy part of the left shoulder, that sent me staggering to the other side of the room. Two of the ruffians simultaneously faced the police officer, as if to attack him, but the blow received by the latter, upon his mace or staff of office, and before the fellow had time to lift his guard, returned him a smashing rap upon the fingers of his right hand, compelling him to drop his cudgel, and run howling into the corner of the room. The officer then turned his attention to the fellow who had assaulted me, and who was flourishing his stick with the intent of repeating the blow—but receiving a severe crack across his shins from the officer's staff, he was unable to keep his legs, and dropped upon the floor. I immediately wrested the bludgeon from his grasp, and left him *hors de combat*. The officer, while assisting me, received a knock-down blow from the fellow who had hesitated joining in the first attack, but, cat-like, had been watching his opportunity for a pounce. I gave him in return a violent thump upon his head, and drove his hat over his eyes—then, rushing in upon him, I pinioned his arms, and held him till the officer rose and assisted me to secure him. While placing the handcuffs upon him, I was favored with a succession of kicks from the gentleman with the crippled hand.

L——, having drawn a pistol from his pocket, advanced to Nares and desired him to deliver up the keys, the ruffian answered him by striking a heavy blow on L——'s ear that immediately produced blood. The officer, seeing the utmost self-possession under these irritating circumstances, did not fire the pistol at his adversary, but dashed the weapon into his face, and inflicted a painful wound. Nares was a man of bulk and strength. He seized the pistol, and struggled fearfully for its possession. His gigantic frame and strength overpowered his antagonist; the pistol was discharged in the scuffle, luckily without wounding any one—and the ruffian, holding the conquered L—— upon the ground, was twisting his cravat for the purpose of choking him, when, having satisfactorily arranged our men, we arrived to the rescue, and prevented the scoundrel from executing his villanous intention. But Nares, although defeated by numbers, evinced a determination to die game—it was with the utmost difficulty that we were enabled to secure his arms, and while slipping the handcuffs over his wrists, he continued to leave the marks of his teeth upon the fingers of the policeman.

While this furious *melee* was going on, the magistrate had been unceremoniously collared by the master of the house, and thrust forth into that part of the hall which adjoined the iron screen. But his worship did not reverence this ungentlemanly proceeding, and turned valiantly upon his assailer. Both of them were unprovided with weapons, and a furious bout of fisty cuffs ensued, wherein his worship was considerably worsted. Mills and the porter, who had been fastened by the policemen to the railing of the screen, encouraged Farrel by their cheers. The magistrate was severely punished, and roared for help; Farrel, dreading collision with the conquerors of his party, left his man, and started off, through the open door of the grating; he ran down the lane with a speed that defied pursuit. The driver and the magistrate both endeavoured to overtake him, but they soon lost sight of the nimble rogue, and returned discomfited to the house.

During this scuffle, the two men, who, with Mr. Wilson, were shut out by the promptitude of L——, clamored loudly at the door for re-admission. The attorney, as he afterwards confessed, was much alarmed at the position in which he found himself—cut off from all communication with his friends, and left at the mercy of two ill-looking scoundrels, in a strange place, and surrounded by a range of grated prisons, while a number of cadaverous maniac looking faces glared at him from between the bars.

Upon mustering our party, we were all more or less wounded. The magistrate was outrageous in his denunciations of vengeance upon all parties concerned; his discolored eye and torn apparel, besides the bruises about his person, had inflamed his temper, and he declared that it was his firm determination to offer a large reward for the apprehension of the chief ruffian Farrell. L—— was much hurt, and for some time appeared unable to stand alone—his ear bled profusely, and relieved his head, which had been seriously affected by Nares's attempt at strangulation. The other officer had received a severe thumping, and his butten hand gave him much pain. My left arm was almost useless, and many bloody marks exhibited the effects of the fellow's cudgel upon my shins. Nevertheless, we had fought a good fight, and achieved a perilous victory.

The magistrate threw up the window sash, and addressed the men in the yard from between the iron gratings. "Harkee, you sirs, we have been locked in your fellows, and have them here in custody. If you attempt resistance, we shall serve you exactly in the same manner. But if either of you feel inclined to assist us in the discharge of our duty, and will freely answer every question, and render all the help in his power, a fair reward will be given for his trouble; but you may have taken in scenes of past violence, short of murder, but shall be well rewarded into the bargain.

One of the men, and I must say that he was the most ill-favored of the whole lot, immediately stepped forward, and offered to turn "king's evidence," if the magistrate would swear to keep his promise. The other fellow growled his contempt of "the sneak," and would snatch, and darted rapidly down the yard. As we never saw him again, it is supposed that he got into the garden, and found some means of escaping over the walls.

The yard door was opened, and the lawyer and the informer were admitted. The latter personage told us that his wife was the matron of the establishment, and, with her sister, would be found up stairs. The keys were taken from Nares, and the latter began to whine. Mr. Wilson desired the man to conduct us to Mary Lobenstein's room, but he positively denied the knowledge of any such person. His wife, a coarse, pock-marked, semi-nosed woman, with a loud, masculine voice, declared that no female was answering to that name, had ever been within the house. L—— remarked that no credit was to be attached to their assertions, and ordered them to lead the way to the search.

It would be a needless waste of space to describe minutely the nature of the persons and events that we encountered in our rounds. Suffice it to say, we soon discovered that the suspicions of the police officer and the magistrate barely reached to the truth. Farrell's establishment had no connexion with any religious house, nor could we discover either monk, friar, nun, or novice in any of the cells. But the name was a good one to frighten the fraternity of a too much squeamish jury, and prevented the interference of the police. The house, in reality, was a private mad-house, but subject to the foulest abuses. wives who were tired of their husbands, and were persecuted by them, wishing to *dispose* of fathers—or villains who wanted to remove their rivals, either in love or wealth, could secure safe lodgings for the obnoxious personages in Farrell's Farm, as it was termed by the neighbouring fools. Any of these ways obtain a certificate of the lunacy of the person to be received, Nares had been bred to the pestle and the mortar, and as the act then stood, an apothecary's signature was sufficient authority for the reception of a suspected person. Incurables, of the worst description, was received by Farrel, and boarded at the lowest rate. He generally contracted for a sum down, guaranteeing that the friends should never again be troubled by the object of their solicitude. "He gave them little enough to eat, and if they did not die, it was'nt his fault."

The house was also appropriated to other purposes of secrecy and crime. Ladies in a delicate situation were accommodated with private rooms for their accouchement, and the children effectually provided for. Fugitives from justice were sure of concealment, if they could obtain admission to the farm. In short Farrell's establishment, although closed to the world and the eye of the law, were open to all who could afford to pay, or be paid for—from the titled seducer and his victim, whose ruin was effected under the cloak of the sacred name of woman, to the outcast of society, the refuse of the poor-house, and the asylum, who was condemned to a slow, but certain death in the secret cells of this horrible abode.

I have no volume to recount the history of the sufferers whom we released from their almost hopeless imprisonment—a volume of crime, of suffering, and of sorrow.

After a painful and fruitless search through all the various rooms, cells, and hiding places of that singular house, we were compelled to acknowledge that Mary Lobenstein was not there. Keeper and his wife were but too correct. Mary Lobenstein was not among the number of the *débonaires* at the Farm, nor could we discover the slightest trace of her. Still L—— clung to the idea that in the confusion consequently attending our first search, we had passed over some secret cell or dungeon in which the poor girl was immured. The square stone building in the centre of the garden afforded some ground for this surmise; we were unable to open the small iron-banded door that was fixed in the side of this apparently solid structure. The under keeper declared that the key was always in the possession of Farrell, his principal; and that no one but that gentleman ever entered the house, and his master. He was not aware that any person was ever confined in it; a spring of water bubbled up within the building, and he believed that Farrell used it as a wine cellar only. He had seen wine carried in and out of the place. Indeed, the whole appearance of the building corroborated the man's statement—there was no window, air-hole, or aperture of any description, excepting the small door before mentioned, and the contracted size of the place itself prevented the possibility of its containing a hiding hole for a human being, if a wall or spring occupied the area, as the keeper affirmed.

Relinquishing this last hope of finding the poor girl, we gave our assistance to the magistrate in removing the prisoners, and placing the unfortunates whom we had released in temporary but appropriate abodes. In the service, the under keeper and his wife proved valuable auxiliaries, in pointing out the incurable mad folks, and those who, in his opinion, had been unjustly detained. The prisoners were placed in our carriage, and conveyed to London, under the superintendence of L—— himself, who protested vehemently that he knew no female of the name of Lobenstein—and the only clue he could give to the mystery of the stones was, that a young girl answering our description of Mary, had been brought into the house at night time about a fortnight ago, but she was represented as an insane prostitute, of the name of Hill, who had been annoying some married gentlemen by riotous conduct at their houses—and it was said at first that she was to remain at the Farm for *life*—but that she had suddenly been removed by Nares, but where, he could not say. L—— shook his head ominously when he heard this statement, and it was evident to us all that the mother's suspicions were right, and that a deed of blood had been recently perpetrated. The best means of ascertaining the place of burial was consulted on, and we adjourned to the garden to search for any appearance of freshly disturbed ground, or other evidence that might lead to a discovery of her remains. When we had crossed the yard, and were about entering the garden gate, L—— suggested the propriety of fetching the little dog, whose excellent nose had afforded the only clue we had been able to obtain. I went back for the animal, but he refused to leave his mistress, and it was not without some danger of a bite, that I succeeded in catching him by the neck, and carrying him out of the room. I put him on his feet when we were past the garden gate, and endeavored to excite him to sprightliness by running along the walk, and whistling to him to follow, but he sneaked after me with a drooping tail and a bowed head, as if he felt his share of the general grief.

We walked round the garden without discovering any signs that warranted farther search. We had traversed every path in the garden, excepting a narrow, transverse one, that led from the gate to a range of green and hot houses that lined the farthest wall. We were on the point of leaving the place, satisfied that it was not in our power to remove the veil of mystery that shrouded the girl's disappearance, when the dog, who had strayed into the entrance of the narrow path, gave extraordinary signs of liveliness and emotion—his tail wagged furiously—his ears were thrown forward—and a short but earnest yaffle broke into a continuous bark as he turned rapidly from one side of the path to another, and finally ran down toward the green house with his nose bent to the ground.

"He scents her," said L——; "there's still a chance."

Our party, consisting of the magistrate, L——, and two other officers, the under-keeper, the locksmith, and myself, followed the dog down the narrow path into the centre of a piece of ground containing three or four cucumber beds, covered with sliding glass frames. The spaniel, After searching round the bed, jumped upon the centre frame, and howled piteously. It was evident that he had lost the scent. L—— pointed out to our notice that the sliding lid was fastened to the frame by a large padlock—this extraordinary security increased our suspicions—he seized a crow bar from one of the smiths, and the lock was soon removed. The top of the frame was pulled up, and the dog jumped into the pit that filled the bed, and commenced scratching with all his might. L—— thrust the bar into the yielding soil, and at the depth of a foot, the iron struck a solid substance. This intimation electrified us—we waited not for tools—our hands were dug into the bed, and the fan and black mould were dragged from the frame with an eagerness that soon emptied it, and exhibited the boarding of a large trap door, divided into two parts, but securely locked together. While the smiths essayed their skill upon the lock, the magistrate stood by with lifted hands and head uncovered—a tear was in the good man's eye—and he breathed short from the excess of his anxiety. Every one was visibly excited, and the loud and cheerful barking of the dog was hailed as an omen of success. L——'s impatience would not brook delay. He seized the sledge hammer of the smiths, and with a blow that might have knocked in the side of a house, demolished the lock and bolt, and the doors jumped apart in the recoil from the blow. They were raised—a black and yawning vault was below—and a small flight of wooden steps, green and mouldy, from the effects of the earth's dampness, led to the gloomy depths of the cavern.

The little dog dashed bravely down the stairway, and L——, requesting us to stand from between him and the light, picked his way down the narrow, slimy steps. One of the smiths followed, and the rest stood in breathless anxiety over the edge of the vault's mouth, watching our friends as they receded in the distant gloom. A pause ensued; the dog was heard barking, and an indistinct muttering between L—— and the smith was succeeded to the surface of the earth. I shouted to them, and was frightened at the reverberation of my voice. Our anxiety became painful in the extreme—the magistrate called to L——, but obtained no answer; and we were on the point of descending in a body, when the officer appeared at the foot of the stairs. "We have found her," said he—we gave a simultaneous shout. "But she is dead," was the appalling finale to his speech, as he emerged from the mouth of the vault.

The smith, with the lifeless body of Mary Lobenstein swung over his shoulder, was assisted up the stairs. The corse of the little girl was placed upon one of the garden settees, and, with heavy hearts and gloomy faces, we surrised the *melancholy burden into the house*. The mother had not recovered from the shock which the announcement of her daughter's death had given to her feelings; she was lying upon the bed where she had been placed by the keeper's wife. We laid the body of her daughter in an adjoining room, and directed the woman to perform the last sad offices for the loveless girl, while we awaited the parent's restoration. The magistrate returned to London; the smiths were packing up their tools preparatory to departure, and I was musing in melancholy mood over the events of the day, when the foreboding face of the keeper's wife peeped in at the half-opened door, and we were beckoned from the room.

"Please your honor, I never seed a dead body look like that there corpse of the little girl up stairs. I've seed many a one in my time, poor dears, but there's something unnatural about that there one, not like a dead body ought to be."

"Why, though her feet and hands are cold, her jaw isn't drooping, and her eyes ain't open—and there's a lumberness in her limbs that I don't like. I really believe she's only swounded."

L—— and I hurried up stairs, and the smiths, with their jackets on, dangling at their backs, followed us into the room. I anxiously searched for any pulsation at the heart and the wrists of poor Mary, whose appearance certainly corroborated the woman's surmise, but could find no evidence of life—signs of life denied us the encouragement of the flattering hope. One of the smith's took from his basket a tool of bright, fine-tempered steel; he held it for a few second's against Mary's half-closed mouth, and upon withdrawing it, it was evident to us all that the mother's suspicions were right, and that a deed of blood had been recently perpetrated. The best means of ascertaining the place of burial was consulted on, and we adjourned to the garden to search for any appearance of freshly disturbed ground, or other evidence that might lead to a discovery of her remains. When we had crossed the yard, and were about entering the garden gate, L——

Dr. Evans' Pills.

Dr. Evans, late of Dr. Physic, Green street, above Fourth, and Exposition for the last six years with Dr. Physic, Green street, above Fourth, and Exposition for the last six years with Dr. Physic, Green street, above Fourth, and Exposition for the last six years with

"THE QUEEN OF THE WEST."

Her Improvements, Literature and Arts.

Cincinnati, amidst the wreck of matter of the last eight months, has kept on in the even tenor of her way, comparatively but slightly affected by the tempest that raged in and prostrated other cities. Her march has been regularly onward, and although her building improvements have not been as extensive, as in some seasons, still their number is respectable—say about one hundred and fifty—and their quality good.

But it is not in the number and architectural beauty of her private dwellings, and public buildings, that Cincinnati alone excels; it is in all that constitutes refinement and taste. It is in her Literature, her Authors, her Arts, her Artists, and her numerous Literary, Scientific, and benevolent institutions,—that has given her a name, not only among the cities of the great Valley, but of the civilized world, that will go down to the most remote posterity.

Her authors; her sculptors; her painters; and her poets, both in number and excellence, vie with those of any other city in the Union. Her colleges, academies and schools in science, arts and literature, are numerous, and well conducted; but lest this should be thought too generalizing, we will descend to some particulars.—Cincinnati has four colleges, one of which has become a nursery, from whence similar institutions, in other States, are furnished with professors. She has a female academy, (Messrs. Picket's) where *every thing is not attempted to be taught*, but where *all* that is useful, is. *We judge from the fruit.* She has her school of law, physic and anatomy, abundantly supplied with able professors in all their various branches; her Mechanics' Institute, *from which hundreds* of this most useful class of citizens have received valuable instruction. Also, academies, exclusively for writing, and others for book-keeping. She has two museums, well stocked with the curiosities both of nature and art; and counts among her useful and benevolent institutions, UPWARDS OF FIFTY SOCIETIES, devoted to all those objects calculated to mitigate the sufferings of our race, "improve the morals and to mend the heart;" and although last, not least, her FREE SCHOOLS, unequalled in number, (ten) size and elegance of the buildings—buildings that would pass for college in many places—and the number of their scholars.

The Commerce of Cincinnati is co-extensive with the Union, and consists, in part of exporting the productions of upwards of one hundred factories, employed in almost every branch of manufacture to an aggregate amount, exceeding eleven millions of dollars. In the exportation of pork and bacon of about two hundred thousand hogs, and an unlimited quantity of flour, corn, whiskey, &c. &c. &c., forming an aggregate of many millions. The tonnage built here the last year, was nearly EIGHT THOUSAND TONS, forming an item in the business of our city, that alone, is nearly adequate to keep it onward in its progress.

Such is Cincinnati, "*the Queen of the West!*" and *one* among the handsomest cities of the world. We have seen four-fifths of the cities, of this Union, and hundreds in Europe, and for beauty of surrounding scenery, of location, broad and handsome streets, or private dwellings and public buildings, (population always to be taken into consideration,) we have never seen her superior, or one that had any claims to comparison with her, except *Charleston*, which, with about an equal population, possesses all that adorns, and makes life desirable and happy.—*Daily Evening Post.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

The following tables, for which we are indebted to the Harrisburg Telegraph, possess interest for the present moment, and value for future reference:

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.

Tabular statement of the result of the election for Members of the House of Representatives in 1836, with the result of the election held on the 10th inst.

	1836 W. & A. M.	1836 V. B.	1837 W. & A. M.	1837 V. B.
Adams,	0	2	2	0
Allegheny,	1	3	4	0
Armstrong,	0	1	0	1
Beaver,	2	0	2	0
Bedford,	0	2	0	2
Berks,	0	4	0	4
Bradford,	0	1	1	0
Bucks,	0	3	2	1
Butler,	0	1	0	1
Centre,	0	1	0	1
Crawford,	0	2	1	1
Chester,	3	1	4	0
Columbia,	0	1	1	0
Cumberland,	0	2	0	2
Dauphin,	0	2	2	0
Delaware,	0	1	1	0
Erie,	2	0	2	0
Franklin,	0	2	2	0
Fayette,	0	2	0	2
Greene,	0	1	0	1
Huntingdon,	1	1	2	0
Indiana,	1	0	1	0
Jefferson & Warren,		1	0	1
Potter, Tioga & M'Kean,	0	1	0	1
Juniata, Mifflin & Union,	0	3	0	3
Lancaster,	6	0	6	0
Lebanon,	1	0	1	0
Lehigh,	0	2	0	2
Luzerne,	0	2	0	2
Lycoming and Clearfield,	0	2	0	2
Mercer,	2	0	1	1
Montgomery,	0	3	0	3
Northampton & Monroe,	0	3	0	3
Northumberland,	0	1	0	1
Wayne & Pike,	0	1	0	1
Susquehanna,	0	1	0	1
Philad. City,	7	0	7	0
Philad. county,	0	8	0	8
Perry,	0	1	0	1
Somerset and Cambria,	2	0	2	0
Schuylkill	0	1	0	1
Venango,	0	1	0	1
Washington,	0	3	0	3
Westmoreland,	0	2	0	2
York,	0	3	0	3
	28	72	44	56

SENATE.

	A. M. & W.	V. B.
Adams, Franklin & Cum'd,	2	0
Philadelphia City,	1	0
Philadelphia County,	0	1
Bedford and Somerset,	1	0
Beaver and Mercer,	1	0
Crawford and Erie,	1	0
Bradford and Susquehanna,	1	0
Luzerne, Monroe, Wayne and Pike,	0	1
	7	2

JOINT BALLOT

The legislature of this state will stand on joint ballot as follows:

	A. M. & W.	Fed. V. B.
Senators,	19	14
Representatives,	44	56
	63	70

Van Buren majority 7.

From the New Jersey State Gazette.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

We have prepared a statement of the numerical majority in each county, by which it appears that we have, over our majority of 531 in November last, a gain of 753.

*Essex,	1009	Sussex,	1292
Passaic,	240	Bergen,	135
Morris,	136	Warren,	386
Somerset,	280	*Hunterdon,	235
Middlesex,	465	Atlantic,	152
Monmouth,	150	Cumberland,	112
Burlington,	380		
Gloucester,	540		2222
Salem,	51		
*Cape May,	255		
	3506	Whig Majority	1284

*Last year's vote; there being no contest this year, between the two parties, in these counties.

The American Sentinel gives the following list of candidates for Governor at the election next October. Mr. Rush's name has also been mentioned. The Sentinel, heretofore a Wolf paper, suggests as a peace offering that both Mr. Wolf and Mr. Muhlenburg should be abandoned. And is particularly anxious to have a NEW MAN, "fresh from the ranks of the people."

George Wolf, of Northampton county.
Henry A. Muhlenburg, of Berks.
George M. Dallas, of Philadelphia.
Charles J. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia.
Daniel Sturgeon, of Fayette.
David R. Potter, of Huntingdon.
Francis R. Shunk, of Dauphin.
Calvin Blythe, of Dauphin.
William Wilkins, of Allegheny.
Daniel Sheffer, of Adams.
Joseph B. Anthony, of Lycoming.
John Klingensmith, of Westmoreland.
James Clarke, of Indiana.
John Galbraith, of Venango.
William W. Potter, of Centre.
George Kremer, of Union.
Jacob Spangler, of York.
Henry Welsh, of York.

The New Orleans Bee of the 17th says—"The reports of the Health Officer at Natchez, exhibit a diminution in the violence of the Epidemic prevailing in that city. The number of deaths for the week past (Wednesday) were thirty-nine …

Saturday Evening Post.

OCTOBER 28, 1837.

PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION.

Correspondence of the National Gazette.

FRIDAY, October 20.

Instead of the monotonous calling of the yeas and nays, which consumed so much of the sittings of Wednesday and Thursday, we were to-day enlivened by a rather sprightly debate upon an amendment of Mr. Brown, of Philadelphia county, to the fourth section of the report of the Standing Committee on the sixth article of the Constitution. I will describe the section at length, and upon a stage it will be perceived that it embraces, what Mr. Biddle properly termed "a vexed question."

"SEC 14. The freemen of this Commonwealth, shall be armed, organized and disciplined for its defence, in such manner as the legislature may hereafter by law direct. Those who conscientiously scruple to bear arms, shall not be compelled to do so; but shall pay an equivalent for personal service."

Mr. Brown moved to strike out all after the word direct.

Mr. Porter, of Northampton, hoped the amendment would be agreed to, and the question of conscientious scruples set at rest.

Mr. Biddle, declared himself opposed to the amendment and to the section; he remarked that it was altogether unnecessary to insert any thing in the Constitution relative to the militia; the whole regulation of that army of our defence, being delegated to the general government, it was quite superfluous, to say the least of it.—But these objections were weak in comparison with that odious one of grievously harassing a body of men, distinguished for every philanthropic virtue: he alluded to that people, who, with William Penn, first settled upon the soil of that State for which we are here legislating; he directed the attention of delegates to the vivid and graphic picture drawn by his respected colleague from the city in the former session, where the cradle was torn from the sleeping infant, by the collector of militia fines.

Mr. Smyth, from Centre, said that he for one could not agree with the gentleman from Philadelphia. He, 'tis true, has drawn a very doleful picture of the evils of the Militia System, but the wealth of the Society of Friends must be protected; they will not do it; who shall? shall the poor man? If any thing wrong was done in the collection of fines, it was a violation of the constitution and the laws, and there was a mode of redress provided.

Mr. Merrill said, we have been told that the constitution of the United States amply provides for this matter, and that therefore it is not necessary for us to have any action upon the subject; but Congress requires only the enrolment of the citizens, their discipline and equipment is left to the States. I think the question of conscience had better be thrown over to the Ninth Article.

Mr. Porter, of Northampton, said it had been observed very correctly, that jurisdiction upon this subject had been given concurrently to Congress and the States. This doctrine, said he, I apprehended has been conclusively settled in *Houston vs. Moore et al*, first in the Supreme Court of this State, and afterwards in the Supreme Court of the United States. The expense of the militia system from the year 1790 to 1836, exclusive of the time of the late war, amounted to the enormous sum of 1,327,311 dollars 49 cents; when the receipts arising from the system within the same time amounted only to 200,162 dollars 40 cents. But he would not object to the great expenses of the system, if it could be shown that any corresponding benefit was derived from it.

After Mr. Porter had taken his seat, Mr. Cummins rose and "fought the battle of the Jews o'er again," to use the language of Mr. Martin, in order to show that in good old times, such religious scruples were not entertained, but that gods, angels and men fought like valiant soldiers. He passed from Dan through Beersheba down into Ethiopia, and called up every scripture hero in his way, to vouch for the truth of what he said, and concluded by remarking that fighting was never forbidden by the Lord.

SATURDAY, October 21.

The debate of yesterday on Mr. Brown's amendment was prolonged through the whole of this day's sitting in committee of the whole, in the same spirit which characterized its commencement. It was commenced by Mr. Jenks, the substance of whose remarks was:—

I feel myself called upon to lay before this committee my views upon this exciting question. The legislature have so construed the clause of the Constitution which has reference to the Militia, as to make it imperative upon them to arm, organize and equip the freemen of the Commonwealth, when even the remotest necessity for so doing did not exist. When remonstrances against the longer continuance of so burdensome a system were presented, the petitioners were answered that the Constitution imperatively required it, and that no discretion was permitted to the legislature. The annual trainings are most onerous to the people.—Why, sir, by the statement of the gentleman from Northampton, it is shown that there is squandered by this worse than useless system, half a million of dollars annually. This is an expense which the legislature, if untrammelled by the Constitution, are not justified in imposing upon the people. But there is an item, in my opinion, of infinitely greater moment than the mere consideration of dollars and cents; it is the fruitful source of vice and immorality. All history tells us that no Commonwealth can exist when the morals of the people become corrupt; the permanency of our republic depends upon the virtue of the citizens. When an exigency does arise we owe it to ourselves, our country and our God, promptly to enroll ourselves in the national militia. I am not disposed to undervalue the militia system: I myself have been a militia man in peace and in war; and all my experience assures me that our annual trainings will not fit men for practical service. Freemen will not in time of peace subject themselves to military restraint, and by the continuance of the system we oppress a most respectable body of Christians. I would not thus despotically trammel the conscience of any man, but let him serve Almighty God in whatever manner to him might seem good.

Mr. Fuller hoped a clause would be inserted, making it obligatory upon the legislature to enroll and organize the militia, leaving their discipline optional. The enrollment he would adhere to, as it furnishes convenient means of ascertaining the number of men in the State fit for service.

Mr. Cummins again spoke to the question, in quite a polemical strain; annihilating to his own convictions every jot and tittle of a Quaker's creed, and reiterated what he had said yesterday, that there are only christians and infidels upon the Globe. He added, it is the religious belief of the petitioners that all wars and fightings are anti-christian; this State was granted to Penn because his father was a fighting man, can they get over that, with all their humility and all their sanctity; it is a shame for them to ask what they do; and so the speaker continued, like "my uncle Toby," fighting the battles of yesterday o'er again.

Mr. Chandler would like to place himself right with the gentleman from Juniata. He did not know what that gentleman's religious tenets were, nor did he care; and he supposed it was equally indifferent to that gentleman, what were his (Mr. Chandler's) opinion or feelings; but he would inform him, that he was so full of the milk of human kindness, and he trusted of christian charity as to let every man worship his God in his own way.

Mr. McCahen was in favor of the amendment because it strikes out of the old constitution partial law, and every man in his opinion was under an obligation to defend his country; these men can defend their rights at the polls, why not then in time of invasion.

Mr. Meredith would ask what benefit had arisen from arming and disciplining the militia in time of peace; and his answer to it would be none, emphatically none. I would ask he added, whether in time of peace, when every man is crying out against this system, a system which in these times is a complete farce, we are going again to saddle it upon ourselves.

The yeas and nays were then required by Mr. Ingersoll and nineteen others, and were yeas 79, nays 22, so the amendment was agreed to. Mr. Read moved to strike out all after the word "the" in first line, and insert the following, "Citizens of this commonwealth shall be enrolled, and in case of threatened invasion or insurrection shall be armed and disciplined for its defence." Mr. Meredith moved to amend the amendment by adding to the end thereof the words "the militia officers shall be appointed in such manner and for such time as shall be by law directed."

The Committee then rose.

Russians in Mexico.—The Mexican paper the *Imparcial*, states that while the limits of the republic are strongly threatened by the Anglo Americans, the Russians are silently introducing themselves into the territory in the other extremity, where they have advanced to the port of Bodega in 38 23 of north latitude, and must by this time be at the mission of San Francisco, 60 leagues from Monterey, the capital of Upper California. The Imparcial recommends that if S. Francisco is not already taken possession of by the Russians, it should be forfeited by the Mexican government, and that a garrison be established there, as well as at St. Jose, St. Clara …

Silk Intelligence.

The Commercial Advertiser of New York, speaking of the Fair, held by the American Institute in that city gives the following items.

We found however, several exceptions to this carelessness, and were shown a collection of silks from the "Hartford Silk Company," consisting of specimens in that most valuable and interesting culture and manufacture, which interested us very much. We here see the whole process, from the mulberry leaf to the finest fabric. The silk has been made from the leaves of the Brussa mulberry, brought by Charles Rhind, Esq. from Turkey. The trees are now four years old, and have lived through the last winter along side of the *morus multicaulis*, &c. which all died from the effects of the weather. The cocoons, the raw silk and the manufactures from it, are magnificent, and fully prove the practicability of this important branch of industry. The silk made by this company is not only of the very strongest texture, but it is pure—free from the artificial weight given to it by preparation in coloring. The Hartford Company is interesting on another account. The state of Connecticut incorporated it, and granted 15,000 dollars toward its objects, upon condition that $15,000 more should be raised by the company. The project was likely to fall through, and would have done so but for the patriotic and praiseworthy exertions of Christopher Colt, Esq. who actually took all the 1200 shares, but 461. We most heartily wish success to the enterprise, and we believe, indeed, that it is secured.

A Quaker weaver, from Spitalfields, London, who has come to this country for the purpose of establishing his beautiful manufacture, exhibits some specimens of silk weaving, that excel any thing of the kind we ever saw; and among the rest some figured webs representing Penn's treaty with the Indians, and the "Judgment of Brutus." Nothing can be more rich than these specimens or more ingenious in the fabrication—all done by machinery of his own invention. He has other beautiful articles, but we have not time to particularize. His name is John Sholl, and he richly deserves encouragement.

A correspondent of the "*Silk Culturist*" informs the editor of that ably conducted paper, that Mr. Gould of St. Augustine, East Florida, has made some excellent silk the present season, from the foliage of Morus Multicaulis. The second crop from eggs of the one crop worm had already on the 20th of July, wound up and produced cocoons larger than the first.

The Nantucket Silk Men—New England Silk Manufacture.—The display of silks at the Boston Fair is truly magnificent, and reflecting the highest honor on the industry and enterprize of our countrymen in this culture and manufacture—besides numerous specimens of sewing silk and twist of various colors and fineness, there are from the Nantucket Company watered and plain drab silk pantaloons, handkerchiefs with printed borders, with high colored figures, and printed silk for gowns.

Culture of the Morus Multicaulis.—There can be no doubt with those who have made themselves acquainted with the qualities of the various varieties of the mulberry, that the New Chinese *Species*, or Morus Multicaulis, is the best for feeding silk worms. I estimate the comparative value of the Morus Multicaulis and the best White or Italian variety, as one to two; that is, I consider the Morus Multicaulis worth one hundred per cent. more than the White Italian.—It saves nine-tenths of the labor in gathering the leaves, on account of their being at least ten times the size of those of the White. One pound of Morus Multicaulis leaves contains one-third more nutritive matter than a pound of the best White mulberry leaves; the reason of this being, there is very little woody fibre in the Morus Multicaulis leaves, and in the best White there is a very large portion, all which passes off in the form of excrement. The Morus Multicaulis affords leaves, and is not injured by the loss of them, the first season—all they require is a few to be left on the tops and ends of the branches. The White requires to be 3 or 4 years old before it can be used. The Morus Multicaulis is perfectly hardy, when grown on its own peculiar and natural soil, which is light, dry, and not over rich. On low rich soils, their growth is protracted to so late a season that they do not ripen their wood, and of course they are killed to the ground in winter. I have uniformly grown them on high dry rather sandy soil, and never lost a branch or a bud; while others, who planted them on low alluvial rich soils, have lost them every winter.

The Morus Multicaulis is propagated with more facility than any other kind. A piece of last year's growth an inch long, with only one bud, is all that is wanted to make a tree 5 or 6 feet high in one season. Make a hot bed in the ordinary way, as for rising cabbage plants about the 1st to the middle of March; take the limbs that grew last year, cut them in pieces, with one bud on each piece, stick them into the bed in a slanting position inclining to the north with the bud on the south side, its point just even with the surface of the soil; water them every evening, shade them when the sun is powerful in the middle of the day, and about the 1st of May they will be about the size of cabbage plants, and ready to be set out where they are to grow; take them up as you do cabbage plants, set them out, water them freely for a few days, put a cabbage leaf or any such thing over them for a day or two to shade them, and they will grow off, and form fine trees 4 to 6 six feet high the same season.

Silk Worms.—A radical error of our countrymen in commencing the culture of silk, is their beginning at the wrong end. Almost all of them obtain a supply of silk worm eggs first, and then go in search of mulberry leaves to feed the young worms with. Because the forest is full of the native mulberry, and the fields studded with white mulberry trees, they think they can readily obtain a sufficient supply of leaves for two or three hundred thousand worms "to begin with," and so they can for the first two or three weeks, but during the 3d, 4th and 5th week, when the worms eat almost their own weight of leaf every day, and when it is absolutely necessary to the full accomplishment of their object that they should have a full supply of fresh leaves continually before them, the supply fails; the labour of gathering a sufficient quantity from trees scattered through the woods, and almost inaccessible from their height, is found to be insurmountable, and the worms are stinted in their food, dwindle along 3 or 4 weeks more half-starved, and at last spin an imperfect cocoon that is good for nothing. Many persons do worse than this. When the worms enter their fourth stage and consume a full quantity of leaf, they are abandoned altogether and starve to death. Millions upon millions of these interesting insects have perished in this way within my own knowledge. Some years since I visited a person a few miles from the city, who had been boasting of his large number of worm a week or two previously. I found them scattered over the floor, walls and ceiling of the large room, wandering about in search of food, and half famished. He said he could not get leaves to feed a tenth part of them, and had abandoned them in despair. There must have been a million at least. They all perished. He never could have obtained leaves enough to feed 50,000 worms from all the trees within his reach.

The proper way is to secure a convenient mulberry orchard. It should be as near the laboratory as possible, and should be sufficiently extensive to supply twice the number of worms you calculate on keeping, as a security against accidents, &c. After you have secured the mulberry trees then obtain the silkworms. If you have no experience with them begin with ten thousand; and the next year increase the number. Ten thousand worms will be enough to learn you how to manage a larger number, and they will furnish cocoons enough for you to learn to reel silk with, and a sufficient supply of eggs for another year. Use all these cocoons to learn to reel with—don't try to make the finer qualities of silk, but learn to reel any thing. The object is to "get the use of your tools." Learn to catch the fibre and join it to the thread expeditiously; adapt your sense of touch in the fingers to the extremely fine fibre that you may be able to *feel it*; enable yourself to understand the proper temperature of the water for dissolving the gum of the cocoons, that you may be able to make the fibre run or unwind well. All these little details, simple when understood, and easily acquired, but absolutely necessary to a good reeler, are to be learned only from practice, unchecked by feelings of interest or fear of loosing cocoons. But a few weeks, even a few days, are sufficient for the accomplishment of the object.

Murder.—A most brutal murder was committed, a few days since, near Petersburg, Boon county, Ky. the particulars of which we understand were briefly these:—A young man by the name of JORDEN MILLER and his father, were engaged in digging a well, when a quarrel ensued between them about the payment of some money which the old man said his son owed him. The young man, who was at the time in the well, told his father to draw him up and he would pay him; as soon as he reached the surface, he threatened to take the life of his father, who immediately started and run—he was pursued and overtaken by his son, who struck him with a club on the back part of his head, which fractured his skull, and of which he died in a few minutes. When discovered, which was shortly after, the young man was sitting upon the ground, holding the head of his murdered father, and appeared fully sensible of the horrid deed he had just perpetrated. He was arrested, taken before a magistrate, and committed to Burlington jail, where he is now …

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

The Clinton Bank of Columbus, Ohio, is said to have resumed the payment of specie, for its bills.

The Canal Bank at Albany has resumed the payment of specie for all its notes.

Our Government is destroying every thing.—*Vermont Statesman.*

Except the Florida Indians.—*Prentice.*

And why *should* they destroy *them?*—*Daily Focus.*

A coloured woman named Hart, convicted of setting fire to a private residence in Baltimore, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

The Mississippi river on the 9th inst. had not been so high in many years.

Canal Tolls of Ohio.—During the month of September, the tolls on the Ohio Canals were $39,803, being an increase of $11,275 over those of the corresponding months of last year.

Murder.—Mr. Olden, merchant, on Old Levee street, was shot the other evening, by a Frenchman, in the upper part of the city. The police are hot in the pursuit of the man who committed the foul deed.—*N. O. Picayune.*

A counterfeit $100 bill was lately offered in Augusta, on the Bank of the State of South Carolina.

Capt. Perkins, commanding one of the boats of the New York and Michigan line, and one of the hands on board, have been arrested at Buffalo, on a charge of stealing a trunk belonging to Job Webb, an emigrant, travelling westward, containing $1,054 in safety fund notes and specie.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Marriages are made in Heaven.—In the little town of Angelica, towards sunset, somewhere, eighteen marriages took place in one week.

The Baton Rouge Gazette informs us that the rumor of yellow fever in that place was entirely unfounded, as the town so far has been very healthy.—*N. O. Picayune.*

At Chilicothe, on the 20th ult. 50 head of Durham cattle brought $36,443. One sold for $1700.

One Mr. A. W. M'Elroy married a young girl in Paris, Ky. and, soon afterwards, ran away. The father of the girl advertises him, and requests all editors "friendly to young unmarried girls, widows, and old maids," to copy the advertisement.

Another New Gun.—Mr. Clawes of this borough has invented a new gun, the peculiar virtue of which is that by the turning of a small windlass, the gun loads itself simultaneously with powder and ball, and is ready for an immediate discharge.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

More Lake Steamers.—A new steamer of 500 tons, called the George Washington, was to be launched at Ashtabula, Ohio, on Lake Erie, the 14th of this month. The new steamer Cleveland, a beautiful model, was shortly to make her first trip from thence to Buffalo.

The St. Louis Commercial Bulletin of the 12th, says, "We have not seen a single shin-plaster, issued by any one in this community, however desirable one may occasionally prove. Health too, smiles upon us, and around us, while our unfortunate neighbors at the far south, are cruelly scourged with disease and death."

One of the passengers who escaped, informs the editor of the Express that when the "Home" was off Cape Hatteras, leaking freely and laboring in the gale, "she worked and bent like a reed. The bows would work up and down three or four feet, and those best acquainted with her expected that she would break in two every moment—that she would go down and that all on board would perish."

On the 18th of September, notice was given to the Lord Mayor of London, that a contagious disease existed about Cripplegate; within a short period 20 persons had died of it, and some alarm prevailed lest it should spread to other parts. It was ascribed to the filthy condition of the houses, and crowded state of the population.

The British papers received by the late arrivals give the most frightful accounts of the state of some of the Counties of Ireland.

Editorial Labors.—We learn the wife of one of the editors in Augusta, Ga. has lately presented her husband with *four* pretty boys.—*Mobile Examiner.*

Fatal Affray.—On the evening of the 11th inst. a man named Haley, was shot within 6 or 7 miles of Lexington, by a man named Coleman.

Murderer Sentenced.—David McKesson, tried in Portage co. Ohio, for the murder of Mrs. McK. wife of his brother, was sentenced to be hung Feb. 9th.

By the caving in of a bank of earth on one of the sections of the Gettysburg Rail-road, Mr. William J. Seabrook, of that county, a contractor on the road, and a laborer on that section, whose name is not given in the Gettysburg papers, were killed.

Mr. J. R. O. Koff, a native of Hanover, aged 36, blew out his brains in a fit of despondency, at New York, on Monday last.

Samuel Cooke, the Sheriff of Warren county, Virginia, on riding up to a house with a view of collecting taxes, received the contents of a gun, discharged as was supposed by a female in the house, and seriously wounded. The woman has been committed to jail.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says: "A Letter from the Collector at Pittsburg, dated the 14th instant, states that TWENTY TONS OF SPECIE have been sent to Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Canal. It came up the Ohio. It is supposed to be for the United States Bank and the other banks of Philadelphia. This news gives increased hope of the resumption of specie payments by the banks in a short time."

"Put out the Light."—The gas lights at the Surrey theatre London, the other night suddenly went out in the midst of the performance, producing a scene highly ludicrous.

Fatal Accident.—We understand that a man (whose name we have not heard,) a carpenter on board the steamboat Great Britain, while lying at our wharf on Saturday last, went into the wheel-house in order to make some necessary repairs; the boat was just ready to start, and the engineer not knowing of his being thus employed, commenced working the engine; the man was precipitated into the water, and although diligent search has been made, he has not as yet been found.—*Lewistown Telegraph.*

A few days ago a man was arrested in Boonville, Ia., and three men were appointed to keep him safe through the night. In the course of the night, however, the watchers got drunk, and the thief stripped them of their clothes, stole a valuable horse, saddle and bridle, and then made his escape, leaving his guard in all the glory of stark-nakedness.—*Louisville Jour.*

Albany, Oct. 21.—At a place where the rails were taken away, the road skirts the edge of a high precipice, over which, had the cars run off the track, they must have been thrown, and they and the passengers would inevitably have been dashed on the rocky bottom far below. Justice has no punishment severe enough for the miscreant, whose internal malignity of heart could incite him to such an atrocious act.—*Journal.*

Fatal Accident.—A young man was killed last week, near Dickson's mills, while engaged in horse racing. He was thrown from his horse, and literally smashed to pieces against a stump. We have not ascertained his name, but understand he has no relations in this country. This should be a warning to those who are disposed to engage in this hazardous sport, on our bad roads.—*Rockville Intel.*

One hundred and twenty-four persons struck with Lightning.—The Breslau Gazette relates that as 124 children with their parents, were assembled recently in the church at Bellmansdorf, the building was struck by a flash of lightning, so intense that nearly all present, including the priest at the altar, fell senseless. Medical assistance was immediately obtained, all were speedily recovered except one girl thirteen years of age.

There is a dull season in prospect for the commercial people of New Orleans. The business before our merchants is trifling, compared with other years. The work for mechanics and labourers will be little. Active prosperity need not be looked for. If the locofocos triumph, the country, for years to come, will sink, sink, sink. We hope for the best, but things look like more failures and a still greater scarcity of money.

Cincinnati Literature.—The Cincinnati Post says that there are now in that city four daily, four tri-weekly, twelve weekly papers, and four monthly journals. There are fourteen book establishments, and one house (Furman & Smith) have, during the last two years, published 500,000 volumes, chiefly juvenile and school-books.

Coroner's Inquest.—Margaret Hunter, aged 40 years, who resided at No. 14 City Hall Place, committed suicide a few days ago, by poisoning herself. She first swallowed a dose of laudanum, which had not the effect she intended, and she then swallowed corrosive sublimate, which very shortly destroyed her. After taking the second dose, she informed a person in the house what she had done, but it was then too late to save her. Verdict suicide.—*Albany Journal.*

Suicide.—Mrs. Centre, a proprietress of one of those receptacles of vice with which the city of New York abounds, died on Tuesday of last week, from the effects of poison administered by her own hands. Remorse at her enormities, in having been instrumental in the seduction and ruin of several young females, is supposed to have prompted her to commit self destruction.

The Mobile Advertiser of the 18th says,—"The steamboat Trumph, Captain Drown, struck a snag at the junction of the Tombeckbee and Alabama rivers, and sunk. It is thought the boat will be raised, and most of the cargo saved. The passengers publish a card exonerating the …

Conviction of Murder.—The trial of David McKisson, for the murder of Mrs. McKisson, the wife of his brother, came on before the Court of Common Pleas, of Portage county, Ohio, a few days ago, and resulted in his conviction of the crime of murder in the first degree. The convict was sentenced to be hanged on the 9th of February.

Suicide.—On the 3d instant, Mr. *William Nott*, an old and respectable merchant of New Orleans, put a period to his existence, in consequence, it is supposed, of pecuniary embarrassment.

Exploring Expedition.—The fleet composing this expedition arrived at New York on the 16th inst. from Norfolk, Virginia, in three days, and consists of the following vessels: ship Macedonian, (bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Ap Catesby Jones,) Commander Armstrong; ship Relief, Lieut. Com. Dornin, with brigs Pioneer, Lieut. Com. Newman, and Consort, Lieut. Com. Glynn.

According to the statement of the Treasury department $499,000 in specie has been imported since the 19th inst. Four millions of dollars more in specie was brought into the country last year than went out of it, besides what was brought by near 100,000 emigrants. The whole amount of specie in the country is about 70,000,000.

The Postmaster General reports the number of defaulting Postmasters to be 1832! Quite a host of *safe depositories of the public moneys* under the *sub-Treasury system.*

Specie paying Banks.—Five dollar bills of the Tradesmans', Manhattan, Phoenix, and Brooklyn Bank, are taken at the New York Post Office, in payment of postage, said bills being redeemed by the respective Banks in specie on presentation. All the other banks in that city, it is supposed, will come into the measure of redeeming their five dollar bills in specie in a short time.

A serious affray took place in East Cambridge last Thursday week. A Mrs. Trask was confined to her bed by sickness; her nurse was about to administer to her a portion of medicine, when her husband interfered and declared that she should not give her the medicine prepared. The nurse called upon a Mr. Peirce, who was near by, to assist her. As soon as Mr. Peirce came into the room, Trask attacked him, and inflicted seved wounds upon his person with a knife. Peirce is so badly wounded that it is doubtful whether he ever recovers. Trask was examined before Justice Buttrick on Friday, and was committed for trial. He has been for years, it is said, an intemperate man.—*Zion's Herald.*

Weather in Alabama.—After an unprecedented drought at Selma and its vicinity, it was visited, on the 6th and 7th insts. with tremendous torrents of rain. The fields, white like the snow with the cotton bushes in blossom, are supposed to have suffered much; also the corn on the ground, yet ungathered. The lowness of water in the river up to this time had much raised the price of rope and bagging.

The October Statement of the Bank of the United States.—The following is an abstract of the October statement, forwarded by the officers of the Bank of the United States to the Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

Amount of Notes of the New Bank out,	$601,403 39
Amount of Notes of the late Bank out,	6,175,861 05
	6,777,264 44
Amount of specie on hand,	3,013,230 55

Quick Work.—Unequalled by man since creation.—In the construction of the rail road between this City and Baltimore, William Slater, one of the contractors for grading the road between here and Wilmington, has, within the short space of four months, finished 295,126 cubic yards of earth excavation, 268,869 cubic yards of earth embankment, 10,000 cubic yards of rock excavation, and 21.88 perches of stone masonry. Any Company desirous of digging through the earth to the antipodes, will do well to engage the services of Mr. Slater; pay him well, and he will effect their object, if man can do it, and in the shortest time.

Accident.—Mr. Joseph Martin, employed on the Rail Road, on Sunday last, while returning from Elkton, and when within a short distance of this city, in attempting to jump from the top of one of the merchandise cars, accidentally fell, and caught his feet on the platform between the tender and car, where he hung a few minutes, his head dragging on the ground, by which he was much bruised and otherwise injured. The train was proceeding slowly at the time, or the accident must have proved fatal to him. We understand that he is on the recovery.—*Del. Gaz.*

Criminal Justice.—Abiathar White, of Dighton, Mass. a justice of the peace, has been examined before the U. S. District Court, and committed, on the charge of forging a power of attorney, whereon to obtain payment of a pension, and also of altering a pension certificate, for the same purpose. The alteration was in changing the date from 177? to 1771, in order to bring the heirs of the person to whom it was originally granted, within a provision of the pension act. Both, the forgery and the alteration were detected at Washington. The criminal justice was held to bail in the sum of $2000.

Pennsylvania Tolls.—The following, which we copy from the Harrisburg Telegraph, exhibits the amount of tolls collected in this State, from October 31st, 1836, to October 7, 1837—three weeks less than a year. Had it not been for the pressure in the money market, and the general apathy in the business walks, the Canal and Rail Road Tolls for the present year, would have exceeded a *million of dollars*. As it is, we have no reason to complain, having done infinitely better, all things considered, than our neighbours of New York:

Whole amount of railway tolls,	$250,158 87
Motive Power,	185,915 60
Canal,	410,437 72½
Amount of Canal and Railway,	$846,512 19½

Passing counterfeit bills.—John Zurcher was yesterday arrested upon the complaint of Joseph Newmark, charged with passing a counterfeit $10 bill purporting to be the Bank of Pennsylvania, and knowing the same to be counterfeit at the time. The complainant made oath before the magistrate that the prisoner came to his shop to make a purchase, and offered the above bill, declaring that he had no other; and that when he was searched at the office, the sum of $16 good money was found upon him. It being manifest to the Magistrate that it had been the intention of the prisoner to cheat the complainant, he was ordered to find bail to answer the complaint.—*N. Y. Ex.*

Captain Alfred Hill, of Portsmouth, who escaped the fate of most of his fellow passengers lost in the Home, secured his wife upon a plank, and with her floated near the shore, when, in passing through the breakers, the plank overturned, and she was lost. Some years ago, Captain Hill was the only survivor on board a brig which was captured by the pirates on the coast of Cuba; all the rest being murdered. Captain H. escaped death by secreting himself below; and as the vessel gradually filled with water, having been scuttled by the pirates, he floated out on a plank, and swam nine miles to the shore, exposed to continual danger from sharks, and then had to walk 20 miles through mangrove bushes, &c. before he came to any human habitation.—*Jour. of Com.*

Rochester, Oct. 21.—Shocking Rail Road Accident.—Yesterday afternoon when the train of cars left the depot, Mr. Bennet, of the firm of Bennet & Jenkins, Byron, Genesee county, was standing, with one foot upon a passenger, and the other upon the baggage car. The train had proceeded but a short distance, when the chain, which attached the baggage to the other cars, bounded from the bolt, by which Mr. B. was precipitated from his place, and fell across the track. In an instant, thirteen freight cars (three of which were loaded) passed over him, nearly amputating both his legs, near the thigh, and horridly mangling his abdomen. Every effort to save his life was made, but the wounds were so serious, as to cause his death in about four hours.—*Democrat.*

The following table, found among the papers of the late John B. Mrrry, was handed to the editor of the New York Commercial by a friend:

Number of houses in the cities and towns below, taken in the year 1785.

Cities.	No. houses	Cities.	No. houses.
Philadelphia,	4600	Fredericktown,	400
New York,	3500	Alexandria,	300
Boston,	2100	Hartford,	300
Baltimore,	1900	Petersburgh,	290
Charleston,	1540	Richmond,	280
Albany,	550	Williamsburg, Va.	260
Wilmington, Del.	400	Annapolis,	230
New Haven,	400		

A gang of counterfeiters have been routed in Akron, in this State. They buried their press when they found that they were about being detected, and burned what bills they were unable, in the hurry of the moment, to remove. The press has since been found, and a young fellow named Cowden, brother to one of the leaders of the gang, has been arrested; the others have for the present escaped. A trunk containing costly articles of clothing, silks, &c. was found in an outhouse during the search, and it is supposed …

Shocking Accident.—A very serious accident occurred on Saturday last, on the Bristol turnpike, about three miles from Saugerties, in this county. Mr. Andrew Weeks, wife, and a Mrs. Conklin, aunt of Mrs. Weeks, of Otsego county, were travelling along in a wagon, upon an intended visit to some of their relations in this quarter, when the horses suddenly took fright and precipitated them to the ground.

Mrs. Conklin was so much injured by the fall, that she survived but a few minutes. Mrs. Weeks was also severely fractured, having her thigh broken, her shoulder dislocated, and being otherwise materially injured; but we are pleased to hear that she is likely to recover from the effects of the accident.—*Ulster Reformer.*

Young Offenders.—There can be no higher admonition to parents, of the ruinous consequences to their children of being permitted to rove abroad on Sunday, than the criminal complaints arising out of their conduct on that day. One of the most distressing instances of this kind was witnessed yesterday. Thomas Callahan, John Callahan, Dennis McKenley, Peter Monkley, and John McNulty, all boys from 12 to 14 years old, were charged with breaking open the shop of Cephas M. Gunn, in Fulton street, New York, on Sunday, the 15th, and stealing a quantity of copper and lead. The boys were much better dressed and conducted themselves with more decorum than usual. The presence and distress of their friends made the examination of more than common interest. The evidence was of such a decided character, that their legal adviser, who appeared in their behalf, declined an argument to the court. They were bound over in the sum of $500 each, to take their trial at the Municipal Court, and were committed.

Incendiarism.—Mrs. Electa Durfeess, was brought up for examination before Justice De Forest, charged with having caused the fire, which consumed the boarding house of Mr. Langdon and the stables adjacent. It appeared from the evidence, that she and her husband—a peaceably disposed specimen of the hen pecked genus—a stage driver by profession, formerly resided in a small tenement near the one consumed. They quarrelled—he left, and went away to drive on a distant route, while she, tired of her lonely situation, took up her residence in the neighborhood of the "V." A few days since he returned and went to Mr. Langdon's to board, where she found him, and got up such an extensive fight, that they fairly were forced to eject her from the premises, whereupon she threatened, that if her husband stayed another night in the house, she would burn it and him in it. Other threats of a similar nature were proved against her. The examination was still in progress when our reporter left.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

Murder and Robbery.—An Irish labourer on the Petersburg Rail-road, was murdered and robbed a few evenings ago, about seven o'clock. Three negroes were concerned in the deed, which was committed near the Paper Mill, on the bank of the canal leading to Haxall's mills; after which the dead body was thrown in the canal, where it was found. The scull of the deceased was horribly broken by two severe blows, either of which must have produced immediate death. The negroes have been apprehended, and have confessed the murder. Their object was to obtain the money of the deceased, of which he had, it is supposed, a small amount, perhaps the last payment of his wages. The unfortunate man was, it is said, in a state of intoxication. One of the negroes struck the blows while the others stood by to assist, and were to divide the money. They are owned in King William,—two of them, Frank (the supposed murderer) and Isaac, belonged to the estate of Mrs. Mary Pollard.—*Richmond Compiler.*

HAGERSTOWN, Oct. 19—*Shocking Murder.*—On Friday last, Mr. James Nott, a respectable farmer who resided within about two miles from Boonborough in this county, was murdered by William Souders. On the day in which the murder was committed Souders was passing a field in which Nott and his brother-in-law, Ford, were at work. Nott called to Souders and requested him to stop, as he wished to make some explanation in relation to a small account that was standing between them—he accordingly went over the fence to Souders, and Ford went on with his work, for a few moments, when, looking around, he observed Souders and Nott engaged as if in angry conflict; and on approaching them saw Souders strike Nott several blows in the back, as he supposed with his fist, but as he afterwards discovered with a knife. On the near approach of Ford, Souders commenced running, and Ford pursued, but was unable to overtake him. He then returned to Nott, whom he found dead, having received thirteen wounds with a dirk knife, five or six of which were in the back, several about the head and face, and one which was supposed to be the fatal wound, entered the side of the neck near the collar bone, cutting the carotid artery and penetrating the lungs. Nott has left a wife and four children.

Souders was taken on Sunday morning last, near Indian Spring.—*Torch Light.*

Mobile, Oct. 14th.—The city has been shrouded in gloom this morning, in consequence of several sudden deaths, that occurred yesterday and the day previous; among them two of our oldest citizens, Captain Ross, of the House of Ross, Hoyt and Ford, and Mr. Crane of the House of Norris, Crane & Keith. Both these gentlemen spent the summer in the country, and returned here only some two weeks since. On inquiry we find that most of the cases of mortality that have taken place here for a week past, have been confined to those who have but recently arrived in the city, and as among them there are a few cases of a decidedly malignant character, we deem it a duty to admonish our absent friends not to hasten their return. The season is so far advanced that frosts may be expected in a few days, but the weather at present is unfavorable to health, and until it undergoes some change, it would be prudent for strangers, and our friends who are about returning, to delay their intentions.

A Contretemps.—One often hears of smugglers cheating the revenue officers, but very rarely, if ever, of a custom house man getting on the blind side of a smuggler, unless by the exercise of his wonted vigilance. On Friday evening of last week, an occurrence took place, which proves that a *contrabandiste* may sometimes run his head against the wall. Late on the evening of that day, a man called at a gentleman's house in town, and offered a small quantity of tea for sale—the servant who opened the door acquainted his master with the opportunity afforded him, of procuring a supply of hyson. The quantity for sale was ascertained to be only two pounds. The servant having got his cue, told the vendor that he had a friend in the trade, who would buy all he had, upon which 5 lbs. more were produced; but this not being thought by the buyer a sufficiently large transaction, the offerer was told to bring all he had got, and that *it would be taken*. The tea-man retired, and in half an hour again made his appearance with 80 lbs. of fine hyson, which was deposited in the parlor for inspection, &c. when, in walked a gentleman who put his *pass* upon the whole, in the name of her majesty. The tea-man demanded what business he had there, and was informed, that he was the master of the house, and a custom house officer, and that the tea was now in possession of the custom house.—Jonathan, for (who'd believe it?) it was a Jonathan who thus took himself in, walked *off* minus his tea, to the profit of the seizing officer, and the great amusement of a party of friends who were in the adjoining apartment.—*Montreal Courier.*

Capt. Back arrived in London on the 9th of September, bearing his own despatches. A correspondent of London Herald gives the following notice of his arrival in Dublin, and the sufferings of his crew:

"Capt. Back arrived in Dublin yesterday.—He landed from the Terror, at Lough Swilly, on Monday, and arrived in Dublin by the mail. It will be remembered that he went out in H. M. ship Terror, early in June, 1836, in search of Capt. Ross, who has long since returned from the North Seas. Locked up in the ice from August, 1836, to August, 1837, the crew suffered most severely from scurvy. Most of them had utterly despaired of ever revisiting the shores of England. Four Esquimaux Indians were the only human beings they beheld during their entire voyage. They never dropped anchor since they left England, until Monday morning. The Terror was beached yesterday, to keep her from sinking. So wretched was her condition, that part of the helm was broken off, and her bottom was kept together by three chains."

A few days since the laborers who are excavating the *cloaca magna* or common sewer, in High street, St. Giles, discovered just opposite the church two elm trees, in a high state of preservation, at a depth of about 15 feet under the surface of the ground, lying completely across the part undergoing excavation, and being parallel to each other, though at a distance of several yards. They were obliged to be sawn through, and the pieces which were removed to the surface were about nine feet long, and five in circumference. These trees are supposed to have belonged to a forest which once covered this and the surrounding district, and by reference to the parish registers and other books it has been found that they must have lain in their recent situation upwards of 600 years. On examination the exhumed timber was found to be as sound as if it had been felled only a few months. The super-incumbent strata were composed of common rubble, clay, and sand, the whole of which was remarkably dry to the …

A correspondent of the Greenville (S. C.) Mountaineer, gives the following account of a negro girl at Pickens C. H. belonging to John Craig, Esq. whose skin is undergoing a change.

"The girl is eleven years old, well grown, very intelligent, and possessing all the African features—flat nose, thick lips, black skin, (where the change has not taken place,) kinky wool, and the black negro eye. She is in perfect health, and never has been sick a day in her life. About three years since there was a white spot, very small, discovered on her neck, which soon began to spread, very gradually, over the whole neck and shoulders. This negress has been going on ever since, and is still making progress. At present, the girl is *perfectly white* from the hips to the chin and ears. On each arm there is a large portion of white, and also on the legs. If the change goes on as rapidly as it has for the last twelve months, this little negro will be as white as the fairest European, in less than six months. Wherever the change has taken place, the skin presents a beautiful, clear, healthy white, which many a beautiful belle might envy! So delicate and beautiful is the white, that the smallest veins are distinctly perceptible. The hair on the back part of the head is also turned white, but is still kinky, and looks like white wool. The face is yet black, and shows a full blooded negro. The whole appearance is quite odd. A black face and woolly head on a fair beautiful neck and shoulders!

As to the facts above stated, they can be vouched for by hundreds.

On the 1st inst. a Mr. Francis Connor, who lived alone about 9 miles from Lexington, was found dead in his own house, evidently murdered, his gun having been placed beside him to induce the suspicion of suicide. A few days afterward, a negro named Burrell, belonging to Mr. Geo. Ware, was arrested for the murder. He confessed a participation in the deed, and designated another black man and a white man named Reese as his accomplices, Reese, was taken, and, after an examination, discharged. Subsequently another black man, named Gabriel, belonging to Mr. Ware, was arrested, and he too confessed his guilt and charged Reese with having been the principal actor. Consequently Reese was arrested again on Wednesday last, and taken to Lexington for further examination. The negroes state that when they attacked Mr. Connor's house, Mr. C. fired on them through the window, and, before he could re-load his gun, they broke open the door and despatched him. The murdered man's house was rifled of two watches and about 1,000 dollars in money.—*Louisville Journal.*

Police.—Two brothers, merchants, well known in this city as the Messrs. Figueira, were arrested yesterday, on a charge of having counterfeited the Brazilian paper money to a large amount. The charge is preferred by Capt. B. P. Da Veija, master of the Brazilian brig Leao, and is corroborated by his statement, which is as follows:—In June, 1836, he sailed from Rio Janeiro in the brig which had been chartered by Fortunato J. Figueira, and arrived here in the month of August following. The brig and a bill on London and the captain's coffee on board, were consigned to Paulo Figueira, who took charge of all the business. In October of the same year, being about to return to Rio Janeiro, he called on Paulo Figueira, and demanded the balance due him, $3,500.

M. F. said that as he intended to return to the United States to purchase a ship, he had better leave his money here with him, where it would be safe, and in case he changed his mind, and did not return, he would give him an order on a house in Rio Janeiro, which would be paid. After arriving home, he determined not to return to this country, and presented the bill in question to Mr. Morin, of Rio Janeiro, which was at once protested. He was thus forced to come back, and accordingly arrived here some few weeks past. He immediately, went to the Messrs. F.'s office, (for both were then in the city,) and took with him his writing desk, containing among other papers, letters to Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; and on opening his desk for the purpose of getting those out, he chanced to exhibit some Brazilian notes.

Mr. F. Figueira took one up, and saying he wished to look at it, retained it, promising to return it soon. As the complainant returned here expressly to recover his $3500, he made several applications therefor, but was put off on various pretensions. After much equivocation on the part of the accused, they finally gave him 100 bills of 50 milreas each, of the Brazilian paper, and said the balance would be given in bills on Rio Grande. These were at once ascertained to be counterfeits, and Captain V. gave them up to the Brazilian Consul General, to whom he stated all the circumstances of the case. The captain farther stated that when these bills were offered to him, he was offered $25,000 of the same kind, for $15,000, and was told that he must be a part in it. This, however, did not suit his notions of honesty, and he accordingly entered his complaint.

The brothers Figueira were arrested, and in default of procuring bail for $5000, were committed to prison.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Robbery and attempted Murder.—A serious outrage was perpetrated at Flushing, on the person of Adam Allen, of that village. Mr. Allen left the hotel of Samuel Lowerre, in this village, in company with two other men. Nothing further was seen or heard of him till the following morning when he was found in the horse shed attached to the hotel of Charles P. Lowerre, in Flushing, in a state of insensibility, his head and limbs much bruised, and his pocket rifled. It is supposed the intention was to commit robbery and murder, as Mr. Allen was known to have with him upward of twenty dollars in money.—He still remains insensible, and is of course unable to give any information respecting the affair. His recovery is considered doubtful. One of the men who left here with him, and an Englishman named Hurl, has been arrested, examined and committed to prison.—We do not learn that any suspicion attaches to the other person, who is a carpenter, and has worked some years in the place, and left Allen and Hurl in company, after reaching Flushing.—*Jamaica (L. I.) Farmer.*

Platina is found in South America, St. Domingo, Spain, throughout the Uralian Mountains in Siberia, and many different parts of Russia, and recently it has been discovered in several places in the United States. It is the heaviest body yet known, its density being 21, while gold is 19, and silver 10. In its pure state it is very soft, so as easily to be impressible with the finger nail, but a very small portion of alloy mixed with it, renders it sufficiently hard for the purpose of coining. It is as maleable as gold or silver, and very ductile and lammable. It possesses great elasticity, and is susceptible and easily receives a very high polish. It resists exposure to the weather much better than gold or silver, and its durability is superior to any other substance known; use and exposure produce little or no change in it. Its equivalent in value compared with gold, is as 93 to 300, ranging in number between gold and silver, and being about one third as valuable as gold, and about five times as valuable as silver. Platina is a metal that is impossible to counterfeit, and is, therefore, peculiarly adapted for coinage; and it really seems to have been designed by nature to fill up the vacancy between gold and silver as a coin. If this valuable metal should be found in this country, in sufficient quantity, we have little doubt, but at some day it will be introduced into our metallic currency.—*Com. Bulletin.*

Atrocious Murder!—On Wednesday evening of the present week, two brothers of the name of MANNING, returning to the city, in a light skiff, from a shooting excursion down the coast, were hailed, by an individual from the Levee, when nearly opposite the lower sugar refinery, and ordered to come on shore. Of this summons, being somewhat strange, they took no immediate heed, which so irritated the rash man that addressed the peremptory order to them, as to cause him to procure from his dwelling adjacent, a loaded musket.

On his again coming in front of the boat, he repeated his former mandate, which was also unheeded by the young men. Without any lengthened hesitancy, he insanely levelled his unerring weapon at the unoffending party, and shot one of the brothers in the breast, which eventuated in his death in a few brief hours! The murderer instantly fled; but as he is known to the police of the third municipality, it is thought they will succeed in ferretting him out of some of his lurking places down the coast.—They are now in pursuit of him, and we trust will return successful.

The only extenuation for the act, if it admits of any, is the supposition entertained by some of the assassin's belief of the skiff (in which were the brothers,) being his property, and the erroneously conceived idea that the Mannings were in the act of stealing it. His name, we are informed, is Robert Wilson.—*Louisiana Advertiser, Oct. 13.*

Encouragement to Wheat Growers.—Mr. Chauncey Chapin of this town raised on a piece of five acres of new land, the present season *one hundred and twenty-five* bushels of wheat, being twenty-five bushels to the acre.—The wheat is of the first quality, fit to be used as seed wheat, and most of it has been sold for this purpose, at $2,50 per bushel. At this rate the whole value of the crop amounts to $312,50, or $62,50, for each acre. The expense of the labor in raising, gathering and threshing the wheat, Mr. Chapin estimates at $10 per acre; expense of the seed $4—making the whole expense per acre $14. This deducted from the above sum of $62,50 leaves a clear profit per acre of $48,50, and on the whole crop shows a profit of $242,50! Mr. Chapin estimated the value of the land at $30 per acre—so that he cleared not only the value of his land, but in addition thereto $18,50 per acre on the …

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

A proclamation has been issued, calling a meeting of the British parliament on the 15th of November.

The United States frigate Independence arrived at Portsmouth on the 20th of September.

The English papers abound with accounts of murders, burnings, robberies, and other outrages, in Ireland.

It is stated in the Commerce a French paper, that the exports from France, in the year 1836, consisting of products and manufacture, was something more than 8,000,000*l.*

Espartero had entered Madrid on the 13th Sept. his force was estimated at 16,000 infantry and 1000 cavalry.

There had been some skirmishing between the outposts of the Royal guards and the Carlists, but the latter avoided making an efficient attack.

The Honorable Mr. Norton, has advertised his wife, the accomplished, but frail Mrs. Norton.

It is said there are very nearly 40,000 human beings in Liverpool, who live in cellars.

At Valencia, the charter party had the advantage over their opponents; the latter attacked the fortress on the 5th, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

The U. S. Frigate "Independence."—Captain Richardson, of brig Leonidas, from Cronstadt arrived at Boston, states that the U. S. Frigate Independence sailed from Cronstadt, on the … August. Being all ready for sea, and the wind light, the Emperor directed a boat, with an officer and boat's crew, to be sent from every Russian ship of war in the harbour, to assist in towing the frigate out.

It is estimated that the value of the various kinds of Earthen ware, produced at the English potteries, amount to £1,500,000 a year, and that the earthen ware produced at Worcester, Derby, and other parts, may amount to 750,000 more, making the whole value near £2,250,000 a year. The consumption of gold for gilding, &c. at the potteries, is about £650 per week, and of coal about 800 tons per week.

The Emperor of Russia has issued an Ukase by which entrance into his dominions is permitted, but not departure from them after a residence of 12 months. After that time foreigners are regarded as Russian Subjects, and may not leave the empire without a special permit.

The Gazette of Augsburg, states that there had been an inundation in Wallachia, which destroyed the lives of hundreds of the people. The rain fell in that principality, for six weeks and proved fatal to agriculture, and the inhabitants.

The Sultan Mahmoud has lately issued a decree, whereby, after stating that the custom of the Turks to remain through the day reclining on Ottomans, instead of taking sufficient exercise, renders them weaker than the Franks, ordains that henceforth their apartments shall be furnished with chairs and sofas, and that the latter shall be used only for repose at night.

An elopement in respectable life is causing considerable small table-talk, just now in Lincoln. The fugitives were stopped before they got married at Nuce. The gentleman … from Hyme, and has filled a situation at … coln, attempting a rescue of the lady, involved himself in some criminal proceeding.—*Lincoln Mercury.*

A short time ago, as two French ladies were descending the Pas de l'Echelle, a flight of steps cut in the rock, between Saleve and Geneva, they were stopped by a man, who snatched a child from the arms of one of them, and held it over the precipice, threatening to let it fall if they did not deliver their purses. His demand was of course, complied with, and the ladies returned in terror to Vervier, and gave information of what had happened. Officers were sent in search of the robber, whom they found on the same spot, in the act of rifling another lady, who was going down alone. The robber was seized and imprisoned at St. Julien.

Triplets.—The Liverpool Courier of the … Sept. chronicles the following births: … 5th, the wife of James Buttle, a carpenter, residing at Barnett's yard, Soho, London, of … children, two boys and a girl, who, with their mother, are in good health. On the … say, Isle of Man, the wife of John Doug… carpenter, of three children, two girls and a boy, who, with their mother, are doing well. At Glasgow, the wife of Serjeant Hum… 9th Lancers, of a son and two daughters, fine children, and, with their mother, doing well.

Liverpool, Sept. 25.—The wife of … Sherrard, a bricklayer, residing at No. … laide-place, Somerstown, was safely delivered of twins, who, with their mother, are in good health. This time last year she gave birth to … dren, and twice previous to twins, which with a single child which she had at her first … ment, makes the surprising number of … dren in less than five years. They are all … and, to all appearance, fine healthy children.

M. Cerfberr, the agent appointed by the government to arrange the differences with the republic of Hayti, left Paris for his destination on the 16th of September. It is said that the admiral commanding on the West India station has received orders to support M. Cerfberr, if occasion may require.

The cholera is diminishing at Marseilles; the number of deaths at Marseilles on the … September, was only 11. The disease has … at Pisa; at Rome it is decreasing, the … mortality was among the Jews in the … quarter. On the 5th and 6th, 544 new cases occurred, and 256 deaths. The … for the 24 hours, from the 11th to the … 63 new cases, and 39 deaths; from the … the 13th, new cases 89, and deaths … the number of cases had increased …

The Carlists under Gen. Uranga … from Tolosa, and forced their way … at the point of the bayonet. The … ists fled, leaving the brunt of the … sustained by the English, who suffered … the streets of the town being covered … bodies of the slain, and 200 remaining in the hands of the Carlists. It is said that the Christinos had 150 men … 60 killed, and 180 wounded. The … same time a large quantity of … ammunition.

The Generals Uranga and G… present at the affair, and had nine … der them. The loss on their side … hear, to 200 wounded, and 70 killed.

The insurgents were again … peluna. The rebel junta had closed … of the fortress, and refused all … with the government, declaring … dent both of the Queen and Don Carlos.

The state of parties in Portugal … ded, but Marshall Saldanha was … Spain, after the failure of his attempt … bon, and reports were circulated that … brigade of the division under Count … had revolted, and if this was the case … ter party would have the superiority.

On the 14th June, the severest gale … for the last forty-eight years, began … ing at Bombay. The waving of the … thunder is represented as terrific, large trees, six feet in diameter, and seventy … height, were torn up by the roots, and … down with a tremendous crash—many … house were unroofed, and the tiles blown like chaff. Large vessels of 600 to … were forced from their moorings and … high up on the rocks, close under the … the fort. The loss of European lives … but hundreds of native boats with all on board went to the bottom.

Count Borolowski, the once celebrated dwarf, died at his residence in Durham … 5th of September in the 99th year … He was a native of the province of … Polish Russia, and was in early life … by the Countess Humiecka, a Polish … whom he visited various countries … He resided some time at Paris, … ted previous to the revolution, and … England in the year 1782, where he … since remained. Besides exhibiting … fairs, he was at one time a great … the nobility and gentry, to whom he … mended himself not only by his … ture, but by the vivacity of his … eral intelligence, and his frank and … position. Collins, the eccentric … "Evening Brush," was one of his … est friends, and through his advice … ance he realized a small property … bled him to spend the last thirty years … in ease and tranquility. The … was exactly 35½ inches; his person … of symmetry. His remains were … in the Nine Altars, in Durham cathedral … those of his friend, Mr. Stephen Kemble.

Fatal Accident on the Liverpool and … ter Railway.—A most melancholy … curred on this railway. The … from Bolton, consisting of two … rived at the junction of the two … there waiting for the arrival of the … from Manchester to convey it to … While thus waiting, the Manchester … proached, but from some cause … explained, or the explanation of … not heard, the engineer, instead of … engine, let it rush forward at its … coaches forming the Bolton train … to atoms by the concussion of the … trains. One lady, name unknown … come from Bolton, was instantaneously … and a child, which was in the arms … ther or nurse, was killed on the … man in her alarm for the conse… dreadful concussion between the … throws it out of the coach, as the … in her agitated view, of saving it … of the passengers in the Bolton train …

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, October 28, 1837.

The culture and manufacture of silk appears to be gradually forcing its way, and must before many years, become a matter of commercial importance. The valuable information on the subject, which from time to time, has been laid before the public, has induced many to enter with spirit into the business. There is not perhaps any avocation, so well adapted to engage the attention of the industrious and enterprising, by its beauty, and the large profits it promises. Besides its advantages on the ground of pecuniary profit, it will as it becomes more extensively pursued, give employment to thousands of widows and their suffering orphans. Children at a very early age are as competent to gather the leaves, and feed the worms as are adult persons. It was well said by a close observer of human nature, that he who made two blades of grass to grow, where only one grew before, was a greater benefactor of mankind, than all the heroes that ever lived. So also be who raises up new means of employment, by which the people are enabled to minister to their own wants, confers a greater benefit on his race, than the giver of alms, or the founders of charitable institutions. There is another advantage which we do not recollect to have seen urged. A grand objection to the introduction of children into manufacturing establishments, is the almost certain corruption of moral character, and the production of a slow consuming physical disease. In the silk business none of these objections exist, there need no improper associations be formed, and children can be employed in a manner, which obviates the necessity of undue confinement.

The convention for reforming the constitution of the state of Pennsylvania, have had the section on the militia, under consideration, on a motion of Mr. Brown, from the county of Philadelphia. This motion it will be perceived went to strike out the whole of the last clause, by which an exception had been created in favor of persons having conscientious scruples. Were the contemplated change effected, it would operate most oppressively on a large and very respectable part of the community, whole feelings on the subject, ought to be consulted in the spirit of courtesy and kindness. The question itself is one surrounded with difficulty, one on which well meaning men may err, but it does appear to us remarkable, that there should be found persons, in Pennsylvania, capable of indulging gross invective. It is evident some of the members of the convention were not as well informed on the subject as a well wisher of his country might desire. The framing a constitution or paramount law for a large, and populous state is a solemn and serious work, that requires experience and ample knowledge of the people, for whose government it is designed. The most sacred rights, and the dearest interests of men may in an unguarded moment, be wrested from them. In a popular government more especially, should a jealous caution prevail in regard to civil and religious liberty. Every allowance should be made for conscientious scruples on all subjects so far as the absolute safety of the state will admit. We give the outlines of the debate in the convention, for the benefit of those more especially interested, in another column.

MONEY.

The prospect before us looks brighter, there are indications on the part of the Banks to resume the payment of specie at the earliest practicable moment. The people will rejoice when this event occurs, for never was patience more tried, than it has been by the delay of business, and the diminution of profits, incident to the issue of Corporation notes. A cotemporary remarks, "we have now before us, no less than 25 descriptions of notes of the character referred to, many of them issued by broken down corporations, and known to be insolvent, and which their signers knew at the time they issued them would never be redeemed." It will be well for those who have this kind of money in any quantity to part with it before specie is again circulated as many of the companies who have issued small notes will probably vanish. Numerous counterfeits and altered notes are in circulation, which adds much to the inconvenience suffered by the poor and the ignorant.

The Hudson's express has promised a developement of the gambling shops in New York, and we could hope some friendly hand might render the same service to our own sober city. The quiet, orderly, business, inhabitants know not the impurities which surrounded them, and in vain endeavour to account for the sudden ruin, which sometimes overwhelms the unwary. But however the uninitiated may doubt the fact, it is nevertheless true, that there is scarcely any portion of the city, that is destitute of one or more Gambling Houses. The vice of gambling exists without control, and is in the absence of restraint spreading its roots far and wide in the community. Some of our most respectable men are exposed to the risk of ruin in their habits, morals, and prospects of future usefulness. Many are the houses which in their exterior present the appearance of character and respectability, but within are furnished with the means of destruction.

It is a matter of regret, that the police of a sober, moral city should slumber over this aggravated evil, without making even an effort for its suppression. Is it not well known that thousands on thousands are in this manner squandered away, that the means which should support the declining age of a widowed mother—or give ease and comfort to hapless children are in these dens of crime staked on the turning of a dice or the rolling of a ball. How many are the robberies committed by clerks on their employers, and how base the arts employed to obtain resources to meet the demands of false honour.—The gay, the unfortunate, and the dissipated are nightly lured into ruin and extravagance by harpies whose profession it is to prey on the unwary, and despoil them of the fruits of their labor.

Much has been said of other places, in reference to the vice here spoken of, but we think Philadelphia may be silent, until she shall have first purified her own borders. We have sometimes been struck with the curious juxtaposition of things in this irregular world, and have more than once admired the narrow line between gentility and villainy. On one side of our most fashionable promenade, at this particular time, the poor miserable wretch who in a moment of desperate necessity put forth his hand on a neighbours goods receives the condemnation of the law, while on the other, the genteel swindler walks forth in all the effrontery of guilt. He looks on the paraphernalia of justice with a smile of ridicule, well knowing its power will not reach him.

The river at Louisville is very low, and the navigation above is said to be difficult. Few boats at the wharf, but it was thought the water would soon rise.

From the New York papers it appears, that Mrs. Darusmont, formerly Fanny Wright, did not succeed in her establishment here, and incontinently conveyed herself to that city, for its especial edification. She is delivering a series of lectures at 6 cents ahead, the burthen of which is, the equality of the sexes, the overthrow of the banks, removal of the restraints of marriage, the rejection of parental authority, and the entire renunciation of religion. Verily should she succeed in her efforts, man must degenerate below the beasts of the field, and forego all that is noble and generous in the human

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Carey, Lea, and Blanchard have published "Lionel Wakefield," by the author of Sydenham. This work possesses no small portion of interest, and many of the scenes are described with accuracy and strength, though the views taken of human life seem to us shaded with a melancholy hue. It contains some excellent satires on the corruption and follies of the present times, expressed in language perspicuous and chaste, with a few exceptions.

Mr. H. Perkins, Chesnut street has published a pamphlet on the disputed subject of Animal Magnetism, which we were unable sooner to notice. It contains the report of a committee of the Royal Society of Medicine, at Paris. The report of the Royal Commissioners, appointed by the King of France, at the head of which we find the name of Dr. Franklin. These reports are followed by a succinct history of the science, and an abstract of the report made in 1831, when *clair voyance* had been added to the other wonders of Animal Magnetism. Those who wish to satisfy their doubts on the subject would do well to possess this work, which can be had for a trifling expense. It is decidedly the best exposition now before the public, and has the advantage of being supported by the highest authority known to the scientific world.

Ernest Maltravers, a new work by E. L. Bulwer has recently been published. Some passages of which we have read with much interest. The chief personage of the history, Ernest Maltravers, is thus described by the writer, and he gives a fuller picture of his demerits than it would be possible for us to trace.

"In the hero of this tale thou wilt find neither a majestic demigod, nor a fascinating demon.—He is a man with the weaknesses derived from humanity, with strength that we inherit from the soul; not often obstinate in error, more often irresolute in virtue, sometimes too aspiring, sometimes too despondent; influenced by the circumstances to which he yet struggles to be superior, and changing in character with the changes of time and fate; but never wantonly rejecting those great principles by which alone we can work out the science of life—a desire for the good, a passion for the honest, a yearning after the true. From such principles experience, that severe teacher, learns us, at length, the safe and practical philosophy which consists of fortitude to bear, severity to enjoy, and faith to look beyond."

Many of the scenes described are imbued with that pathos, and evince that knowledge of the irregular workings of the human passions for which the author is distinguished. The history of the fair Alice will be read with feelings of interest, and in despite of stern morality, her womanly affection will claim compassion.

Messrs. Carey, Lea, and Blanchard, have published "The Hawk Chief" a tale of the Indian Country by John T. Irving. In the "wild and luxuriant region of the prairies, glowing with gorgeous flowers and rich herbage, and here and there intersected by small rivers of of crystal waters, bordered by groves of lofty trees," do the events described in this story transpire. It is the narrative of bold and dangerous deeds accomplished in the far distant west, related with an animation and spirit which suffers not the attention of the reader to become weary. The heroic struggles of the adventurous frontier life are happily described, while the manners and rude customs of the Indian are faithfully portrayed. As the title intimates, the story has reference to the conflicts of the western settlers with their uncultivated neighbors. It is both instructive and amusing in no common degree, and we have no doubt will be extensively read.

It is understood that the Bank of England are about sending to this country, Mr. Cowell, as an agent, for the arrangement of the pecuniary transactions of the two nations.

LOSS OF THE STEAM BOAT HOME.

The Charleston Patriot of the 19th inst. contains the annexed statement, which, if true, proves a degree of wickedness and moral turpitude, almost without parallel in the annals of human depravity. The numerous accidents continually occurring call for an interference on the part of the community. A full, free and impartial investigation of the circumstances attendant on the loss of the Home, should be had at as early a period as practicable.

The constant and disgraceful impositions of parties connected with the fitting out of steamboats in New York, have assumed so fearful and formidable a shape as to require public investigation. We are satisfied that in no other quarter of the globe would the circumstances connected with the shipwreck of the Home, remain without inquiry. We are bound to make this inquiry, by all the obligations of humanity, as a civilized community—as a people not dead to the sympathies of life—as an expiation to the agonized feelings of those connected with the dead—and as a protection to the living, that they may not be involved in a similar catastrophe.—It was a common subject of remark, that the Home on her first voyage was an unsafe boat. Persons who saw her on the stocks at New York, have been heard to pronounce her unsafely constructed.

It is said that she was built by contract, under direction of Mr. Allaire, of New York by Brown & Bell, of that city, first rate builders, one of whom however, pronounced her too slight to go to sea—that her engine was an old one, which the owner having no use for, determined to build a boat in which it could be placed, and turned to profit—that her engineers were the same individuals, who, by their carelessness, caused the destruction of life in the William Gibbons, when her boiler exploded in the harbor of New York, in 1835,—that she was lost from mismanagement off Ocracock bar, her captain being so intoxicated that her first officer, Mr. Mathews, requested Capt. Salters to take charge of the boat—that she was run on shore while under command of Capt. Salters—and that defective as was her construction, she could have safely made her voyage, or even been run on the beach during day-light on Monday night, and the life of every individual on board saved. Let the facts be inquired into—and let public indignation visit, if penal provisions cannot reach, the sordid wretches,—if these statements be true,—who would thus trifle with human life, to put a few dollars in their pockets.

In the Courier and Enquirer the following statement is given, which for the honor of human nature, we hope is unfounded. If an act of such gross barbarity has been committed on our own soil, it ought to receive public condemnation, and the guilty perpetrators be made to suffer an exemplary punishment.

We feel ashamed to add, that we learn from two passengers, arrived in the Atlas, from Washington, N. C. Mr. John Matier, of this city, a passenger on board the Home, and from Conrad Hellon, of Albany, a waiter on board that unfortunate vessel—that the passengers saved were robbed of every thing they had by the people on shore. Upward of an hundred trunks were driven on shore, broken open and rifled of their contents,—even the dead bodies were plundered; five sovereigns and a gold watch were taken from one of them. One of the ladies saved, accompanied by a gentleman, went to a house and claimed their trunks, but were driven away with threats and oaths. The lady begged for her clothes, she having none, but what she came ashore in, but they were deaf to her entreaties, and drove her away.

New Orleans, October 17.

Late from Mexico.—Yesterday, by the arrival of the schooner Lodi, from Metamoras, we learned that there are nearly 3,000 troops assembled there, under the command of Gen. Filasola, represented as being in a most wretched condition, entirely unprovided with rations, clothing, &c. many of them nearly in a state of nudity. There were numerous desertions daily. The intended object of this force is not known, it being kept in the greatest secrecy; but they are said to have a most decided aversion to being led against Texas. Some of them go so far as to openly state that they would not be prevailed upon to march against her at any pace.

The Government had ordered 4,000 troops, to be assembled at a place called Pzarote, about 27 leagues from Vera Cruz, for the purpose, it was said, of attacking General Santa Anna at his palace, which is situated between Panrote and Vera Cruz, and strongly fortified by him, he having a force of 600 men under his immediate command.

The cause of sending those troops against Santa Anna is said to be his having ordered or participated in the robbery of a Conducta, and committed other acts equally unlicensed.

John Beech, one of the Regency Commissioners of Loans for Niagara county, N. Y. has run away with a large amount of the people's money.

The Packet Ship Susquehanna CAPTURED BY PIRATES.

On Monday evening last, this city was agitated by the report that the ship Susquehanna, soon after discharging her pilot had become the prize of a pirate. The information was conveyed to the city by an express from Lewistown, to Mr. Coffee of the Exchange, from whence it was rapidly spread through our whole population. A sentiment of universal indignation seemed on the receipt of this melancholy intelligence, to animate the people. The Exchange through the evening was crowded by anxious citizens, eager to catch the least intimation of hope, all differences seemed forgotten in the zeal manifested in suggesting measures for the punishment of lawless freebooters. The Susquehanna went to sea on Saturday last, and while the land was still discernible in the distance, the weather clear, with the wind from the North West, a schooner filled with men was observed to be in pursuit. The ship was boarded on the Five fathom bank, and soon after was seen to bear away to the south, in possession of the marauders. No particulars are given as to the capture, or the manner in which it was effected, there could have been no resistance under the circumstances in which the Susquehanna was placed. An express was immediately despatched from Wilmington and New Castle to Norfolk, for the purpose of obtaining an armed vessel to go in pursuit of the pirate.

From the United States Gazette of October 23.

Audacious Piracy.—*Packet ship Susquehanna from Philadelphia for Liverpool, captured by pirates off the Capes of the Delaware.*

Sunday, Oct. 22, LEWES.

Mr. J. Coffee.—We have just received information by the pilot boat Mary, per Mr. James M. West and Mr. Edward Maul, two good pilots, that the packet ship Susquehanna, which went to sea at two o'clock yesterday, was captured by a piratical schooner, off the Five Fathom Bank.

The wind being at the north, she bore off to the southward, and at dark was off Indian river. The wind has been from the southward to-day, and I have employed an express to go to Milford and New Castle, to send the news to Norfolk, so as to enable an armed vessel to cut her off.

It ought to be sent to New York at once, as with the shift of wind the pirates may shift their course.

The wind is light at S. W. or I would send up a pilot boat as it is. I have become responsible for an express by land, and sent a communication to the P. M. at Norfolk.

In great haste, yours, &c.

H. E. RODNEY.

P. S. The pirate vessel was a long clipper fore-top sail schooner, painted black—full of men.

The following letter was received by Mr. Coffee from Captain Whilden, by the steamboat Telegraph.

"Dear Sir—I am sorry to inform you that a messenger arrived at Wilmington with a letter, signed by Mr. Rodney, at Cape Henlopen, stating that the packet ship Susquehanna had been taken just outside our Capes, by a piratical schooner, and was last seen steering southward. The letter was directed (I believe) to Mr. Jesse Sharpe, and requested him to send on the intelligence to Norfolk, per Express Mail. As there were contradictory statements as to whether the Express continued on to Philadelphia, I have thought best to inform you of what seems to be currently believed in Wilmington.

In haste, yours,

W. WHILDEN.

Office of the Delaware Gazette,
Wilmington, Del. Oct. 23.

AUDACIOUS PIRACY.

An express arrived in this city to-day, about 10 o'clock, from Lewis, Del. where it left yesterday evening at 7, bringing information of the capture of the packet ship Susquehanna, bound from Philadelphia to Liverpool, the day previous, by a piratical schooner, within 30 miles of the mouth of the Delaware.

The Susquehanna left Philadelphia on Thursday last, and New Castle on Friday morning, and could not have been more than a few miles from land, and even within sight of the people of Lewes. The information is positive, as will be seen from the letter from Mr. Rodney, the agent for the underwriters, accompanied by the notarial seal of Mr. John H. Burton of the same place. It is one of the most audacious acts of piracy which we recollect to have heard of.

We learn that there was a large amount of specie on board the Susquehanna, and a number of passengers, some of whom were citizens of this State; and the probability is, that all on board have been murdered.

I, John H. Burton, Notary and Tabellion Public, for the State of Delaware, and residing at Lewes, do concur in the foregoing statement, (Mr. Rodney's letter, inserted above,) and certify that the information may be relied upon.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my seal of office, at Lewes, as aforesaid.

JOHN H. BURTON, N. & T. P.

It is proper however in this place to state that there are accounts which differ from the foregoing, and throw at least a shade of doubt over the correctness of the statement. On the Exchange Book the following notice appears.

"Captain Drinker, of the ship Girard, from Liverpool, came up in the Wilmington boat, and reports that he took a pilot on Sunday, about 2, P. M. but did not see or hear anything of the reported piracy until he was informed of it by his pilot, that the pilot boat Mary Ann had brought in such a report.

"On Saturday night, off the five fathom bank, he fell in with a ship painted black, with painted ports, under close reefed topsails, her courses hauled up, and standing to the southward, but did not speak her. Saw her most of Sunday, standing south, and supposed her a ship just out of the Delaware bound to the southward. There was no other vessel near her, and did not see any thing of the Susquehanna. Captain Drinker doubts the correctness of the reported piracy."

Mr. Lingo, the pilot, who had the Susquehanna in charge, informed "the Inquirer," that he left her on Saturday at 11 o'clock, and saw her until 2, P. M. She was four miles from the Capes at the time he left her, afterwards he saw her going due east. There was no schooner of suspicious appearance near, and doubts the reported piracy. He further states that the ship Louisiana was outside the Capes, at the same time and bound to Norfolk, which might have caused the mistake.

Again Captain Pedrick, who left Lewistown five hours after the express, affirms that the ship went to sea, on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, with nothing to interrupt her voyage. This does not agree with the letter of Mr. Rodney, which makes the hour 2, P. M. The statement made by Messrs. Maule & West, does not conflict with that of Mr. Lingo, he saw the Susquehanna at 2, P. M., and they represent the capture as taking place at a late hour, the ship at dark being near the Indian River.

Officers and Passengers on board the Susquehanna, when she left Philadelphia.

Thomas B. Cropper, Capt.; Thomas Wayne, Phila., First Mate; John Williams, New York, Second Mate; Theophilus H. Swain, Phila., Carpenter; Theodore C. Myrick, Phila., Sail Maker; Samuel Keen, Pa., First Steward; Lehman Fitzgerald, Phila., Second Steward; Joseph Holland, Phila., First Cook; Jas. Dunn, Phila., Second Cook.

Seamen—Wm. Smith, New York; Robert Lewis, Phila.; George Foxwell, Maryland; Merritt Sheckels, Baltimore; Charles Squire, New York; James Williams, New York; William Massey, Phila.; Frederick Clubb, Virginia; William R. Floyd, Mass.; Joseph D. Nason, Maine; James Hall, Philad.; Thomas Hewett, New York; Francis Williams, New York; John Brown, New Orleans; Samuel Bartlett, Maine.

Boys—George C. Graham, Easton, Maryland, John Roberts; William Seymour; Henry Copes.

Cabin Passengers—May Humphreys, lady, two children and servant, Mrs. Ann Rawle, Miss Mary W. Rawle, Rachel Sharp, Henry C. Corbitt, Henry Martin, Edward Pleasant, of Philadelphia; Esther Hoppin, of Providence, R. I.; Mary Ann and Anna Reilly, of Cincinnati; Wm. H. Gray, of Norfolk, Va.; James Saul, of New Orleans; Henry Fox, of Bristol, England; Wm. B. M'Croce, of New Castle, Delaware.

Passengers in the Steerage—Henry Johnson, Jacob Robb, Andrew Kaign, James Kennedy, wife and two children, James Murry, Elizabeth M'Gilan, Mary Montgomery, John Irwin, Michael Smith, Robert Swan, Mary Cassady, Andrew Long, Richard Dolland, David Laird, wife and two children, Robert Campbell, Isabella Richardson, John M'Phellamy, John Chambers, Wm. Marshall, Fleming Wilson, Michael Carney, wife and infant, John Sewell, Margaret Roach, W. S. Dalgrew, Stewart Ellison, James M'Fall, Robert Piggford, Peter Donaghue, Wm Nimmo, wife and child, Charles Henry, James Lynn, William Clair, two men names unknown.

Directly after the intelligence had been received, prompt and vigorous measures were entered into, for an immediate pursuit, Commodore Stewart, Captain Hayes, and other gentlemen were active in arranging the necessary preparations. Volunteers to any extent could have been procured, but the promptitude of Com. Stewart, in a few hours collected 70 seamen and officers, and despatched them to the Revenue Cutter at Wilmington. The Cutter left the latter place early on Tuesday morning, with the following officers—Lieutenants J. M. Dale, Arthur Lewis, and Edmund Bryne; Sailing Master, William Tatem; Passed Midshipmen, Carter B. Poindexter, D. Ross Crawford, and S. Decatur Hurst; Midshipman, St. Gorge Calender Noland; William Waters, Boatswain; Alexander Russell, Gunner.

On Tuesday afternoon a public meeting of the citizens was held at the Exchange, at which an executive committee was appointed, who immediately assembled to fulfil the object of their appointment. Preparations was made to fit out a pilot boat, a number of United States seamen, and officers were engaged, who were expected to sail before 12 o'clock that night. The steam boat Delaware was employed to tow the boat to sea, orders being given to scour the whole coast. The expedition is placed under the command of Lieutenant Ritchie, of the Navy. The Revenue Cutter Gallatin, passed New Castle, at 10 A. M. Tuesday, on her passage out.

At half past one on Tuesday morning, an express reached Mr. Samuel Swartout, Esq. collector of New York, with information of the piracy. The collector immediately sent a special messenger to the commander of the Revenue Cutter, now in port, with orders to sail without delay. At the same time a communication was made to Commodore Ridgely, and the commander of the Navy Yard, with a request that an additional armament might be put in the Cutter. Before three o'clock the Porpoise was under way for a cruise. About day light a fog came on which continued until 11 o'clock, which will prevent her from making great progress.

The report of the capture reached Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and of consequence from a source different from that whence it was conveyed to us.

PHILADELPHIA NEWS.

In the case of Mr. Benjamin Tevis, on a charge of assault and battery, committed in the theatre, the court on Saturday last, imposed on the defendant a penalty of $50 and costs.

[Mr. Depeyster had entered the box which had been taken by Mr. Tevis. Mr. T. demanded his name, and on his declining to give it, struck him two blows on the face.]

A rigger at work on board a vessel in Kensington, fell from the main yard, on Saturday last about noon, his skull was fractured. He never spoke after the fall.

There are many counterfeit $2 bills on the Philadelphia Loan Company.

Some kind friend has passed on us a 25 cent bill of the Philadelphia City Savings Institution, altered to three dollars.

A reward of $100 is offered by the Penn Township Savings Institution, for the detection of the persons who have counterfeited, or knowingly circulated any counterfeit notes of the said institution, of the denomination of fifty cents.—They are of the old emission, and badly executed, and are from wood cuts, whereas the genuine are engraved on a steel plate. The names of the engravers Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Hufty, are printed in the counterfeit, while in the genuine notes, they are finely engraved.—The colour of the paper is different. Those having notes of this description are requested by the Directors to call at the banking house, No 1 Spring Garden street, and have them exchanged for the new emission.

George Alberti and some other individual were arrested on Wednesday last, under a requisition from the Governor of Maryland, and taken to Baltimore. They are charged with aiding in the sale of a free negro in Baltimore, as a slave.

A respectable lady and a gentleman with her, were violently assaulted on Sunday evening last, in Seventh street below Spruce, by a ruffian; he got well caned.

A lad 14 years of age, named James Dougherty, was taken to the hospital on Monday last, having been wounded in the forehead by a ball from a pistol, held in his own hand. It is thought the wound will prove fatal.

On Saturday, 20th inst. a boy named Benjamin Harris, about nine years of age, while at school, was requested by an individual, who called for him, and whose name is unknown, to accompany him, with the pretext that his parents required his services at home, since which neither has been heard of. An unsuccessful attempt was made some weeks since to decoy this boy. His father resides at No. 96 St. John street.

On Tuesday last the Coroner held an inquest on the body of a child nine years of age, named John King, who was killed on the Broad street Rail-road, near Race street. The boy in company with his sister, was on the way to school, and meeting the burthen car, leaped upon it, while the men were moving it on the road preparatory to attaching the horses. He slipped and fell on the rail, a wheel passed over his arm, bruised his side, and inflicted a severe wound on the back part of the head, which caused immediate death.

Some time during last week, three men, Michael Richardson, Reuben Armstrong, and John Thomas, alias Thomas Alexander, committed a daring burglary, by forcibly entering the house of John McDaniel, in Fitzwater street. They carried off a quantity of clothing, furniture, silver ware, &c. and a piece of ham, weighing five pounds. They were arrested by the watchmen, but afterwards discharged for want of evidence, subsequently they were again arrested, and committed to prison. John Thomas had recently been discharged from the penitentiary.

An inquest was held on the 21st inst. on the body of a child, about six months old, found in Schuylkill Fifth street above market. It was decently clothed, but appeared *to have died from starvation*. It was extremely emaciated. We agree with those who think the Coroner should be authorised to offer a reward for the discovery of the perpetrators of an act so diabolical.

On Thursday, 19th inst after midnight, a negro entered the cabin of a vessel at Pine street wharf, on the Schuylkill, and robbed the captain's chest. A boy who saw the villain as he was about to escape, and giving the alarm, a vigilant watchman, who chanced to be in the vicinity, attempted to arrest the thief. The negro at length overcome the watchman, and succeeded in getting him on the ground. He then leaped upon a pile of stone coal, and raising a large piece of that article, threw against the throat of his insensible antagonist. He then repaired to the wharf, where he stripped off his shoes and coat, and leaped into the river, swam to the opposite shore and escaped. The boy who had witnessed the struggle, went to the watchman, who was apparently lifeless, and obtaining possession of his rattle, gave the alarm. When the city watch arrived at the place, they found the discarded clothes of the negro, but he had, himself, escaped. The watchman was removed to the hospital, where he now remains. It is feared that the injuries received in his desperate encounter will prove fatal.—*Com. Herald.*

LOSS OF THE SHIP HOPE.

We copy from the Boston Daily Advertiser an account of the loss of the Hope. In addition to the statement there made we learn from the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser that the ship carried 815 tons of merchandize, consisting of teas, silks, and other things, which were consigned to Messrs. Rogers and Co. of New York, and Jno. Mc Crea of this city, valued at $200,000. The cargo was fully insured, about $73,000 in New York, and $42,000 in Boston, and the remainder in this city.

Ship Hope.—We have been favored with the particulars of the loss of the ship Hope, Norman, master, of Philadelphia, off the Cape of Good Hope, July 30. It appears the Hope left Whampoa, on the 25th April, and proceeded prosperously on her voyage until the 28th July, when she encountered a heavy gale in lat. 34 10 S., long. 26 E. On the morning of the 29th she was found to be leaking so badly that it was thought necessary to hoist a signal of distress to an English barque then in sight, which proved to be the Duke of Roxburgh, Capt. Dissington, who kindly detached four of his crew to assist at the pumps on board the Hope, in addition to whom several gentlemen passengers volunteered their services.

According to an arrangement which Capt. Dissington obligingly entered into, both vessels kept near together during the night. At 5 A. M. the following morning, it was ascertained that the leak gained so rapidly on the Hope, that it was thought best to transfer the most valuable part of the Hope's cargo on board the British vessel. Capt. N. succeeded in saving the greater part of the silks and some other articles on board. At 3 P. M. there were 12 feet of water in the hold, and the wind had increased to a strong gale, so that the boats could no longer ply from one vessel to the other. The officers and crew of the Hope then abandoned her to her fate, and proceeded in the barque to St. Helena.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

Capture of King Philip's Son in Florida.—Gen. Hernandez of the Florida Militia, succeeded in capturing near Matanzas, Coacoochy or Wild Cat, King Philip's son. The St. Augustine Herald of the 28th ult. gives this picturesque account of him:—"Wild Cat was mounted on a spirited horse, and attired in his native costume, he rode into town with a great deal of savage grace and majesty. His head dress was a plume of white crane feathers and a silver band. He is now confined in the Fort with his father."

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Oct. 21, received from		Harlow Munson, esq.	5 00
Lorenzo D Hammell,	$1 25	James Williams, esq.	8 00
W. R. Craig,	3 00	*October 24,*	
Seneca Newberry, esq	2 00	Wm. J. Ford,	2 00
Daniel Shelly,	2 00	D. D. L. Green,	1 75
John H. Gregg,	2 00	James Thompson,	2 00
J. A. H. Morten, esq.	2 00	Guy. R. Butler, nett,	$1 00
Thos. M'Callin, esq.	2 00	A. W. Boynton,	3 00
J. W. Kerr, nett,	1 50	Orsemus J. Day,	3 00
25 cts. post. 30 cts. disc't.		Henry Hubbard, esq.	5 00
October 23,		H. F. Sloymaker, esq.	6 00
Henry R. Elkins, nett,	2 32	*October, 25,*	
50 cts. post. 18 cts disc't.		Wm. D. Morgan,	10 00
Joseph Brobst,	5 00	Homer Everett, esq.	2 00
S. D. Smith,	5 00	Timothy Allen,	2 00
H. Bartlett, Esq.	2 00		

Letters mailed for this office from Lexington, Ky. Cincinnati, O. Loudon, Pa. Hannibal, N. Y. Irwinton, Alab., are not taken out of the post office—postage unpaid.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

This week at the Stock and Exch. Board of Brokers

			price sold for.	par.
883	shares	United States Bank,	119a119½	100
79	do.	Commercial Bank,	58a61½	50
3	do.	Farm. & Mech. Bank,	60	50
219	do.	Mechanics Bank,	51½	35
171	do.	Girard Bank,	49a50	50
53	do.	Schuylkill Bank,	49½a49¾	50
8	do.	North America Bank,	417	400
10	do.	Kensington Bank,	60	50
117	do.	Northern Bank, Kentucky,	69½a95	100
13	do.	Kentucky Bank,	87	
60	do.	Planters Bank, Miss.	100	100
3	do.	Vicksburg Bank, Miss.	84	
6	do.	Annuity,	109	
14	do.	Philadelphia Gas Stock,	115	100
150	do.	Del. & Hudson Canal Co.	78	100
515	do.	Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	30½	
380	do.	N. Orleans Gas Co.	15¼	
25	do.	Schuylkill Nav. Co.	166a167½	50
40	do.	Wilmington & Susque.	40	50
8	do.	New Castle, R. R.	24¼	25

ALMANAC.

OCTOBER. 1837.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
28	Saturday,	6 45	5 15	0 54	
29	Sunday,	6 47	5 13	1 39	
30	Monday,	6 48	5 12	2 19	D. H. M.
31	Tuesday,	6 49	5 11	3 21	
1	Wednesday,	6 50	5 10	4 20	First 7 2 12
2	Thursday,	6 51	5 9	5 20	Full 12 6 14
3	Friday,	6 52	5 8	6 21	Last 21 4 5
4	Saturday,	6 54	5 6	7 20	New 29 6 3

Philadelphia Post Office.

Arrivals and Departure of Mails.

Eastern arrives	ab't 2 A. M.	Eastern closes at	3 P.M.
Southern,	3 to 5 P. M.	Southern closes at	1 P. M.
Western.	2 & 7 P. M.	Western at 2 P.M. & 6	A. M.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday morning, 12th inst. by the Rev. J. H. Kennard, the Rev. JONATHAN G. COLLOM, of Connecticut, formerly of Phila. to Miss MARY EVANS, of the Northern Liberties.

On Tuesday evening, 24th inst. by the Rev. P. P. Mayer, D. D. Mr. SOLOMON J. FEWEY, to Miss ADELAIDE, only daughter of J. W. Blanchard.

On the evening of the 19th inst. ALBERTUS SOMERS, of Woodstown, to SARAH S. daughter of Thomas Beasley, of Beesley's Point, Cape May, N. Jersey.

On Sunday evening, 22d inst. by the Rev. William T. Brantley, Mr. EDWARD F. MADDOCK, of this city, to Miss MARTHA J. ROWE, only daughter of the late Samuel Rowe, of Southwark.

On Sunday, 6th of August, 1837, by John G. Wilson, V. D. M., Mr. JAMES R. NICHOLS, of this city, to Miss AMELIA M. LANGER, daughter of the late Joseph Langer, of Kensington, Phila.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Wolson, Mr. EDWARD ENGLISH, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. John Marks, all of Southwark.

On Thursday evening, 19th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Babcock, Mr. ELIJAH WILSON, to Miss CATHARINE JOHNSON—Mr. ABRAHAM C. WALKER, to Miss LIVINIA THOMAS.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. George W. Bethune, of Phila. A. W. ADDAMS, of Philad. to MARY ANN, daughter of James Whitaker, Esq. of Reading.

On Wednesday, Sept. 29th, 1837, by the Rev. G. W. West, of Phila. Mr. HENRY PARKER, of Trenton, N. J., to Miss CECELIA ELIZA TOWSON, daughter of the late O. W. Towson, of Phila.

On the evening of the 18th inst. by the Rev. Geo. Chandler, Mr. JOHN ROSS, to Miss AMANDA MALVINA BAKER.

On the evening of the 3d ult. by the same, Mr. HENRY KRAMER, to Miss SARAH FULMER.

DEATHS.

On Sunday afternoon, the 22d inst. after a protracted and painful illness, Mr. COLUMBUS BUZZLE, in the 26th year of his age.

W. M. C. infant son of the late Rev. Wm. C. Russell.

On Friday, 20th inst. HARRIET SOUDER, infant daughter of Benjamin T. Curtis, aged 11 months.

On the 9th Sept. in Sussex county, England, Mrs. WILLIAMINA CADWALLADER, of Phila. widow of General John Cadwallader.

In this city, on Tuesday morning, 24th inst. in the 61st year of her age, Mrs. CATHERINE COLERICK, widow of the late Arthur Colerick, Printer.

On Tuesday morning, 24th inst. Mrs. MARY MALOU, in the 80th year of her age.

In New York, on Sunday, 22d inst. of fever, Capt. JOHN S. PLACE, of Portsmouth, N. H.

At Beaver Point, on the evening of the 5th ultimo, after an illness of two days, Mrs. ELIZA PITT, of Baltimore, on her way from New Orleans to the former city.

On Saturday evening, Mr. JOHN AUBIE, in the 49th year of his age. Organ Builder.

On the 20th instant, in Phila. Miss MARY L. WOOD, daughter of John Wood, Esq. of Newburyport, Mass. in the 16th year of her age.

On Tuesday morning, 25th inst. GEORGE MIFFLIN, M. D. in the 30th year of his age.

In this city, on the 20th inst. of consumption, JULIA ANN, wife of Horatio G. K. Colef, late of Belfast, Me. aged 26 years.

At New Orleans, Oct. 14th, on his way to Fort Brooke, Florida, of yellow fever, Major GEORGE GLAUSE, of Philadelphia, in the 30th year of his age, son of Samuel Glause.

There were 77 deaths in Philadelphia during the last week, 29 of which were adults, and 48 children. 11 people of color included in the amount.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

ON THURSDAY, the 16th of November next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the premises—A SMALL FARM, containing about sixty acres of land, situated in Lower Dublin Township, Philadelphia County, adjoining lands of Joseph Hall, Joseph Miles and others, on the road leading from Holmesburg to Bustleton, about equidistant, in a good state of cultivation, and divided into fields of convenient size, with about Ten or Twelve Acres of Woodland. The improvements are a two storied stone dwelling house, with two rooms on the first floor, and three on the second, a well of good water near the door, with a pump therein, a frame barn and stabling and other out-buildings. A large apple orchard of good fruit in the prime of bearing, with other fruit trees. Distant from Philadelphia about eleven miles, the place is convenient to places of worship, mills, schools, and mechanics of every description. There are also two lines of stages passing the door, daily, to and from Philadelphia. Any person wishing to view the farm previous to the sale, will be shewn the same, by calling on John Boileau or Benjamin Snyder, in Bustleton. The terms, which will be easy, will be made known on the day of sale, by

oct 28—3t* ISAAC ASHTON.

Eye Sight Restored!

MR. PRINTER—Whatever has a tendency to lessen the sum of human misery, ought to be published and made known to the distressed and to the sick.—*Extract from Dr. Franklin's Works.*

York County, Pa. Sept. 1st, 1837.

Dear Sir—I have been informed of your helping those that were troubled with loss of eye sight, and as I have, for fifteen years past, been more or less troubled with this affliction, and by the information I have of your honor and good sense, I put complete confidence in sending money to you, and expecting not only an answer, but help also.

I have heretofore heard much of such a man as you, but never saw the person who had received any benefit from your medical skill, until Mr. John Chandler, one of our neighbors, after using your remedy, has got his eye sight again as good as ever, and by him learning where you live, I make bold in addressing you in hopes that I may receive the same help, and get my eye sight also, as my neighbor Chandler did.

I send Five Dollars, and be pleased to send the remedy for two persons, as I am told you sometimes do for that sum, one for a poor neighbor of mine, and wish you would do as well to me as you have done to others.

Do—try your best and make me see again, so I and all our neighbors have such great faith in what we have heard. Your friend and well wisher,

J. TISSANY.

York County, State of Pennsylvania.

To Dr Green, Bethlehem, Pa.

N. B.—Some folks in our parts have had their eye sight restored, through the strengthening virtues of the same remedy that restored that of Mr. Chandler. This gives to us additional hopes of help. oct 28—3t*

Medical Books.

GIBSON's Surgery; Cooper's Surgery; Horner's Special Anatomy; Horner's Practical Anatomy; Bell's Anatomy; Dublin Dissector; Wood & Bache's U. S. Dispensatory; Hare's Chemistry; Green's Chemistry; Turner's Chemistry; Hooper's Medical Dictionary; Cooper's Surgical Dictionary; Astley Cooper's Lectures; Dunglison's Physiology; Carpenter's Materia Medica; Eberle's Therapeutics; Dunglison's Therapeutics; Haines's Catechism of Chemistry; Eberle's Practice; Thatcher's Practice; Dewees's Practice; Armstrong's Practice; Dewees on Children; Dewees on Females; Dewees's System; James's Burns; Bell on Arteries; Hopkinson on Arteries; Goddard on the Nerves; Oliver's Physiology; Hooper's Medical Examination; Laennec on the Chest; Gerhard on the Chest; Good's Study of Medicine; Parish on Hernia; Chase on Hernia; Manual of General Anatomy; Harton's Lectures on Materia Medica; Ellis's Medical Formulary; Eberle's Notes; Dunglison on Hygiene; Hennen's Military Surgery; Innes on Muscles; Orfila on Poisons; Dunglison's Medical Student; Paxton's Anatomy; Beck's Medical Jurisprudence; Louis on Fever; Louis on Phthisis, &c. &c. For sale at

J. G. AUNER'S Bookstore,

oct 14—1t No. 331 Market st. below 9th.

Hose Carriage for Sale.

A SUPERIOR built hose carriage now in use, will be sold cheap. Also, about 200 feet of hose, if applied for soon. Enquire of R. Camm, No. 24 north 3d st., R. J. Hamilton, No. 4 north 6th st. James Cockburn, Jr. Dillwyn st. above Willow. oct 28—3t

☞ STOP HIM! STOP HIM!!! ☜

STOP THE RUNAWAY!!!

TEN DOLLARS Reward will be given for the apprehension and detention of CHARLES F. JOBSON a runaway apprentice to the Printing business. He is 19 years and 6 months of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, light complexion light hair and light blue eyes. As he obtained money to purchase new clothes before he started, his clothing is not known. He may have gone with his brother to Cincinnati.

All persons are cautioned against harbouring, employing or trusting said apprentice.

S. C. ATKINSON, Philada.

☞ Editors in Cincinnati, New York, Pittsburg and New Orleans, who exchange with the Saturday Evening Post, will please insert this, and the favour will be reciprocated. Oct. 28, 1837.

Cause and Effect.*

WHEN a sound and scientific remedy for diseases has long been in general use by the public, bestowing blessings and receiving praise, it is scarcely in the power of scepticism to doubt its virtues, or of envy to deny them.

When it has achieved an ascendant career of usefulness which distances the competition of mere boastful pretension, and has secured a conspicuous station in universal favor, by intrinsic worth alone, its proprietor may point out the causes of its superiority, without incurring the suspicion of invidiousness, in instituting the comparison.

The CHAMOMILE and FAMILY APERIENT PILLS, manufactured by Dr. William Evans, at 100 Chatham st. do not require his explanation of their acknowledged efficacy—for the most eminent physicians throughout the United States will freely, if appealed to, state the reasons which have induced them to recommend them so extensively and warmly as they do. And those reasons are, that these judicious medicines never injure even the most delicate constitutions, and have, in almost every individual case for which they are prescribed, a marked, an evident, a truly happy and permanent efficacy. Physicians, moreover, see that they are not offered to the public upon any quack theory of purifying the blood, to the utter destruction of the stomach and bowels. Purify the blood from all diseased humors, they undeniably do, but not by destroying those viscera by which alone the blood can be sustained. They are compounded upon a theory which supposes a stomach to be a very essential agent to health, and food, well digested, to be a valuable friend to flesh and blood. They do not purify men to ghosts, and make them look like beings too refined to remain long in this world; but they make them as human as possible, and fit to encounter the hardships, and fulfil the occupations of a sublunary life. They do not make a violent purgatory of this life, to prepare men the faster for another. They proceed upon the supposition that the blood, muscles, nerves, organs, excretory and secretory gland, mucous and tegumentary membranes, bones and brains, of every human being, require to be supplied with nourishment from as healthful a stomach as can be made and kept, and upon the doctrine that unless the stomach and bowels are in good order, the blood and every other part of the system will be in disorder.

And how is it expected that they will secure health to the stomach and bowels? Why by enabling the one to digest food and the other to carry off what is left after the nutriment is extracted, in connection with the surplus of bile, and the foul humors of the blood, mucous membranes, and stomach. And they accomplish these great feats of medicine in the most simple way imaginable. The APERIENT FAMILY PILLS, if the stomach be affected with wind, bile, or coated collections, clear it out, by a natural but almost insensible solvent action, and cleanse the whole alimentary canal, without griping, and leaving it, as free, without debility, as nature ever designed it to be. They do not take the skin off the stomach and bowels, and leave them like a piece of red velvet, as all physicians know the strong drastic pills do, but they take nature kindly by the hand, without crushing her fingers. They cleanse every thing, without imparing or injuring any thing.

When this is effected, as it usually is by the use of a few of the FAMILY APERIENT PILLS, then come the celebrated CHAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS, to strengthen a stomach and bowels which before, perhaps, were weak, and foul because they were weak, and endows them strength to perform their important functions, without the aid of physic. The CHAMOMILE FLOWER, when its valuable principles are chemically extracted, is acknowledged by all physicians in every age, to be the best vegetable tonic known in the science of medicine. There is nothing known in the vegetable kingdom of nature to equal it; nothing that is at once so harmless and so vigorously healthful; and in proof of this the proprietor of the renowned pills that are made from its purest particles, might quote almost innumerable authors, both ancient and modern, if his own practice had not proved it to tens of thousands.

The effects of these pills are not only perceived in an increase of appetite and general health, but in a restoration of the body to that universal vigor in all its functions, which indicates the return to perfectly sound health. The face, and general complexion, speak volumes in their favor; and thousands of females can testify how much they have contributed to their comfort, their complexion, and their strength, when every other remedy had proved worse than useless. In nervous diseases, of all kinds, they are now acknowledged to be pre-eminent, gradually restoring firmness of body and mind, without those annoyances and changes which other nervous remedies occasion. Happy would it have been for many young persons of both sexes who are now in the silent grave, if they had learned to check the morbid tendencies of their stomach and bowels by these pure tonics and aperients, without resorting to quack remedies, the names of which are concealed, and of which they know nothing. That dreadful scourge—CONSUMPTION, might have been checked in its commencement and disappointed of its prey, all over the land if the first symptoms of nervous debility had been counteracted by CHAMOMILE chemically prepared, and those bowel complaints, which lead to a host of fatal maladies might have been obviated by that fine alcaline extract of rhubarb, which is a leading ingredient in the APERIENT FAMILY PILLS. Before both of these medicines, which are adapted to a majority of the purposes for which a hundred others are unnecessarily used, fevers, agues, bilious disorders, headaches, female debility, decline, indigestion, and liver complaint, would have entirely disappeared, where many of them have proved fatal.

But be it distinctly understood that these medicines are not offered instead of those natural organs of the body which other medicines dispense with, in a summary manner. They are founded upon medical knowledge, and not quackery. They are do not take all the red particles out of the human blood under the pretence of purifying it. In proof of which difference of effect, let the faces and forms of patients bear testimony. They constitute a useful, effectual and generally applicable class of medicines for every family, and being both tonic and aperient, and of the best preparations known, no person or family should be without them. They can be obtained wholesale and retail of the proprietor, Dr. William Evans, New York, and of his agents in town and country, with directions for use. They are rapidly superceding all other remedies advertised in the public prints, because they are found to belong to a very superior class of popular medicines. A single trial usually places high in private estimation as they are known to be in public preference, and in the opinion of physicians.

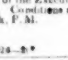
Dr. WM EVANS'S Principal Medical Offices, No. 100 Chatham st. New York, and in Philadelphia, at No. 19 NORTH EIGHTH STREET. oct 28—tf

Public Sale of Real Estate.

WILL be exposed to public sale, on 4th day, (Wednesday,) the 8th of 11th mo. (November,) A VALUABLE PLANTATION, late the property of Asher Lobb, deceased, situated in the township of Marple, Delaware county, and part of the property formerly belonging to the late Dr. Bernard Vanleer, deceased. The property is divided, and will be sold in two equal parts, Nos. 1 and 2, so as to make two good Farms.

No. 1—Is bounded by lands of Samuel Black, Garret Williamson, the road running from Upper Providence to the Springfield road, and property No. 2, containing EIGHTY ONE ACRES, about twenty-six acres is heavily timbered woodland, the remainder arable and in a good state of cultivation.

No. 2—Is bounded by lands of Samuel Black, Abigail and Jane Worrall, and property No. 1, containing EIGHTY ONE ACRES, about fifty acres is heavily timbered Woodland, twelve acres of watered meadow, the remainder arable, in a good state of cultivation, and well fenced. The improvements are a good dwelling house, frame barn, several barracks, two spring houses, and other out-buildings. It is well watered by several never-failing springs, and a large stream of water on which there is a mill seat with twenty feet fall. There is also a valuable whetstone quarry, the stone of a superior quality.



The above property is eleven miles from Philadelphia, in a good neighborhood, convenient to merchant, grist and saw mills, schools, and various places of worship of different denominations.

For further information application may be made to either of the Executors, one of whom resides on the premises. Conditions at sale, which will commence at two o'clock, P. M.

WILLIAM HAY,
WILLIAM C. LOBB,
ETHELBERT A. LOBB,
oct 28—2t* Executors

Drab Cloak Cloths.

THE subscribers have just received an invoice of superior DRAB HABIT CLOTH, of suitable qualities and shades, for Friends' Cloaks.

They have also in store an assortment of Olive, Citron, and other colored Cloths, of the proper texture for Ladies' Cloaks. ISAAC BARTON & CO.

oct 28—tf No. 27 south Second street.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Robert B. Streshly, late of Louisville, State of Kentucky, deceased, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the subscriber. And all persons having claims or demands against the Estate of the said decedent, are hereby requested to make known the same to me without delay, at G. M. Wharton's, Attorney at Law, No 35 S. Fifth st.

oct 28—6t* WILLIAM A. COCKE, Executor.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Frances Maghee, late of Holmesburg, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and all persons having claims or demands against the Estate of the said decedent, are hereby requested to make known the same without delay to JOHN C. HARRISON, Exec.

sep 30—6t* Bordentown, N. J.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of William Maghee, late of Holmesburg, deceased, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and all persons having claims or demands against the Estate of the said decedent, are hereby requested to make known the same without delay, to GEORGE W. HOLME,

sep 30—6t* Administrator, &c. Holmesburg.

Boarding.

A Few persons can be genteelly accommodated with boarding and lodging in a private family, by applying at SARAH SENNEFF'S, No. 100 south 12th st.

oc 14—3t*

Farmers Hay Market Association

NOTICE is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at their market, on Tuesday, the 7th of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. when there will be eight directors chosen to serve the ensuing year. HUGH WHITTON, Sec'ry.

oct 21—3t*

Wanted—Horses to Winter.

THE subscriber would be willing to take charge of a limited number of horses to winter, on hay, and if desired, with a regular quantity of grain. His terms will be moderate. Apply at the Franklin House, near the Paoli, Chester co. OWEN M. EVANS

oct 21—3t*

Dunglison's Medical Student.

"THE Medical Student; or Aids to the Study of Medicine. Including a Glossary of the Terms of the Science and of the mode of prescribing—Bibliographical Notices of Medical Books, the Regulations of different Medical Colleges of the Union, &c. &c.—By Robley Dunglison, M. D. 1 vol. 8vo." Just published and for sale at J. G. AUNER'S

Bookstore, No. 331 Market street.

☞ A constant supply of Medical, Miscellaneous, and School Books, on the lowest terms. sep 30—3tcowtf

Principal Brandrethian Office,

169 Race St. Philada. May 5th, 1837.

FIRST Annual Report of Mr. William Wright, General Agent for the sale of BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, in the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware and South Jersey.

Dear Sir—It is now 12 months since I arrived in this city, having given up a business which I had conducted in New York several years, on purpose to take the agency of your medicine in this city and state. I was induced to do this in consequence of the experience I had had of their health-restoring properties in my own family, and on a numerous circle of acquaintance. My wife they perfectly cured of a Liver Complaint, with which she had suffered 16 years. Hundreds of similar cases came under my own personal observation while I was your Sub Agent, corner of Houston and Lewis streets.—I can scarcely find language to express the satisfaction I have in benefiting my fellow creatures in making known your extraordinary medicine. My success is surprising to myself, surrounded as I am, by the enemies of our species, the Doctors.

It gives me pleasure to state, that in every district wherein I have had the honour of introducing your Vegetable Universal Pills, they have invariably been received in the most satisfactory manner and have in all cases continued to increase in public favour, until they have now attained a popularity unprecedented in the history of medicine. The cures that have been effected by their use have not only equalled our most sanguine expectations, but the enemies of the Brandrethian Theory have become absolutely petrified with astonishment. More than 700 persons of the first respectability have come forward and voluntarily testified to the efficacy of the medicine as evinced upon themselves and families; and I have reason to believe that thousands are continually being cured whose cases never come to our knowledge, except (as they have in some instances) through their friends, to whom they have warmly recommended the Pills. It becomes my duty as your General Agent for this district, to transmit to you an account of some of the cures that have come under my own observation, from the use of your Pills, and were I permitted to make known the names of all who have testified to their virtues, it would not only astonish M. D.s, but shake Esculapian Practice to its centre, besides taking an entire newspaper for the statement.

But this becomes wholly unnecessary: the fame of the medicine is spreading with inconceivable rapidity, and ere long its benign influence will be felt throughout the whole extent of our beloved country.

Case I.—*General Debility*.—Alexander McKindly, living at Chester, Delaware county, Penn. has been afflicted for a period of nine years with pains in the side, dizziness, and pain in the head, and general debility; has been under several Doctors during most of the time, and without experiencing any relief from their treatment, was left by them, as he expresses it, more dead than alive. He then applied to the Thompsonian Practitioners with no better success; had became entirely helpless, when, hearing the Brandreth Pills so highly extolled, he determined upon making a trial. The result was, that after using them a few weeks, he found himself quite well; thinks he can now do as much work in a day as he ever could; and that too, without apparently any trouble, confesses himself indebted solely to your extraordinary medicine for his restoration to health.

Case II.—*Inflammatory Rheumatism*.—William Niblas, living at 163 Green street, Philadelphia, has a daughter 16 years of age, who has been afflicted for five years, with violent pains in various parts of her body, and for five weeks had been unable to lie down in her bed, was strongly recommended by some persons who had been benefitted by the Brandreth Pills to make a trial of them; did so, and the result was, that two doses afforded her so much relief, that she could lie down and rest comfortably, a luxury she had not enjoyed for a long time. It is needless to add, that by persevering in the use of the medicine a short time, became completely cured.

His wife, seeing the extraordinary effects of the Pills upon her daughter, was induced to make a trial of them for a weakness, which her Doctor had declared could never be cured, except by confining herself to her room. She is happy to state, however, that a few boxes of Universals completely restored her, and she had no return for a period of 6 months, the time she has known the Pills.

Case III.—*Rheumatism, Chronic*.—George W. Bachelor, living in Fourth street, second door above Coates street, Philadelphia had been suffering with the Rheumatism during a period of nine years, in which time he had tried all kinds of medicines, without receiving any essential benefit; was finally induced to make a trial of the Brandreth Pills, and the result was, that the first few doses afforded him some relief. Being thus encouraged, he persevered until a perfect cure was effected.

As a proof of the extraordinary power of this medicine, in removing diseases, and strengthening the system, he has only to add, that soon after being cured, he walked out into the country 20 miles and back again, in one day, without experiencing any inconvenience from this extraordinary exertion. His child, also, who had been afflicted a long time with deafness, and a troublesome discharge at the ear, attendant with violent pains in the head; was by using only a few boxes completely cured; notwithstanding the Doctor who had been attending it, could afford no relief, and had given it up as incurable.

Case IV.—*Piles*.—Mrs. J., living in Philadelphia city, had been afflicted four years with the Piles, during which time she had been under the treatment of three of the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia, without receiving any benefit. But strange as it may appear to those unacquainted with the extraordinary curative properties of the Brandreth Pills, that after using them three weeks she was entirely cured.

The lady in question has a repugnance to having her name appear in the public prints, yet nevertheless would be pleased to give all the satisfaction in her power to those who may desire it. Her address is left at the office, 169 Race street, Philadelphia.

Case V.—*Dyspepsia*.—Mr. Henry Williams, recently in the employ of Mr. Badger, of the Marshall House, Philadelphia, has been afflicted between two and three years with Dyspepsia, during which time he had tried various medicines with little or no effect, had become so ill at last as to be obliged to give up his business, when by accident he heard of Brandreth's Pills, and their being so highly spoken of, he resolved upon giving them a trial, and the consequence was, that after using a few boxes of the above medicine he was completely cured.

Case VI.—*Liver Complaint*.—William Firth, a young man living in Schuylkill Eighth street, between Vine and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, was very low with the Liver Complaint, so ill, in fact, that his friends were obliged to be with him constantly; the doctor in attendance had lost all hopes of his recovery; when at the earnest solicitations of the young man himself, his friends as a last resort, consented to make a trial of Brandreth's V. U. Pills, although apparently with little prospect of success. It is well here to state, that, as in most cases the first few doses appeared to make him worse, but he, with a resolution which reflects the highest credit upon his firmness, continued to persevere with them according to directions; and the result was that after the fourth day, he began to mend rapidly; and in ten days from the commencing with the Pills, he was able to walk as far as the Race street office—presenting another gratifying proof of the power and efficacy of your celebrated medicine.

Case VII.—*Inflammatory Rheumatism*.—Mrs. Thomas, in consequence of premature exposure, took a heavy cold, which terminated in a severe attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism, attended with distressing nervous weakness, which continued with great severity a long time, notwithstanding the best medical advice was had in the case. It is well to observe that at the time of commencing with the Pills, she was scarcely able to move, but having heard of great cures been effected by their use, she was induced to make a trial of them. The first few doses afforded great relief. Being thus encouraged, she persevered in the use of them according to directions, and the result was, that after using the above medicine about six weeks, she found herself not only cured of Rheumatism, but every other disease with which she had been afflicted, vanished like darkness before the morning sun. Signed, David Thomas,

Vine st. between 9th and 10th sts. Philada.

Case VIII.—*Dyspepsia, pain in the side, head, &c.*—Mrs. Welsh, living in Market street, near 13th, Philada. had been afflicted several years with Dyspepsia, attended with severe pains in the left side, dizziness and pain in the head, together with a sense of fulness, and pain in the stomach, had been under treatment of some of the most eminent physicians, but without receiving any essential benefit; was induced through the recommendation of her friends to make a trial of the Brandreth Pills although from having tried so many medicines without effect, she felt almost discouraged; but to her astonishment, the medicine accomplished what all others had failed to do. The relief afforded by the first few doses exceeded her most sanguine hopes. The symptoms yielded one after another, and now she is happy to state that she enjoys better health than for years before, and feels indebted solely to your Vegetable Universal Pills for her recovery. Has since recommended the Pills to a friend of hers, who has been afflicted a long time with a complaint in her nose, which she is pleased to say is now doing well, and has every appearance of being completely cured by this singular medicine.

Case IX.—*Consumption, caused by worms*.—This medicine has been found singularly effective in expelling Worms. Mrs. Ralph, living in South street, near 11th, Philadelphia, had been afflicted several years with pains in her side and breast, attended with a gnawing sensation in the stomach. Her physician had never been able to afford her any relief, declaring at one time she had the consumption, at another time the liver complaint. Her husband procured from me a 25 cent box of your Vegetable Pills, which, she thinks, brought from her in the short space of three days over 1000 worms of various sizes. She continued to persevere with them until she attained a degree of health, as unlooked for by herself as it was astonishing to her friends.

Case X.—*Tape Worm*.—David Andrews, an apprentice to Mr. Myers, pumpmaker, Queen street, between Front and Second streets, had been complaining a long time with pains in the side and breast, at times a voracious appetite, at other times none; had become reduced to a mere skeleton, was advised by his friends to make a trial of the Brandreth Pills, a few doses of which brought from him a tape worm over 9 feet in length. It is needless to add, that after this he mended apace, and was soon in the enjoyment of sound health.

Said worm can at any time be seen at the Philadelphia office, 169 Race street.

Case XI.—*Worms*.—Another Lady, whose name I am not permitted to make public, although she has kindly permitted me to refer any person to her, was afflicted much in the same manner as David Andrews, and by using the Pills a short time also, parted with a tape worm.

Numberless other instances have occurred similar to the above, which neither time nor space will permit me to give in detail.

The following letter was received a few days since, which is only another link in the strong chain of evidence in proof of the virtues of your excellent Pills.

Case XII.—*Rheumatism*.—Brandywine, April 7, 1837. Mr. William Wright. Dear Sir—In the winter of 1835, my wife was very much afflicted with the Inflammatory Rheumatism, so bad that I was obliged to assist her in and out of bed for weeks together, during which time she had tried almost all kinds of medicine without receiving any essential benefit; hearing of Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, I was induced to give her them. Before she had used eight boxes a perfect cure was effected, since that time I have never been without said Pills in my house. Yours, very respectfully,

Edward Frias.

Mr. William Wright.

Case XIII.—*Scrofula*, 13 years standing.—A highly respectable gentleman, living in Philadelphia, who, for reasons of a private nature, requests that his name may not appear in the public prints; yet, nevertheless, invites all who are similarly afflicted to call, and see for themselves the wonderful cure performed upon him. He had been afflicted with scrofula since the year 1824; during which time he had been under the treatment of some of the most eminent of the faculty of Philadelphia, without receiving other than partial relief; thinks he has used as much as $50 worth of Swaim's Panacea, but to no effect. He had tried the Thompsonian medicines effectually, but received no essential benefit. Was finally induced to make a trial of our Vegetable Universal Pills, although he confessed that no person could have been more prejudiced against the medicine than himself; it appeared to him impossible for a medicine so simple in its operation could perform so much, but after using a few boxes his doubts all vanished—his face, which before he began to use the Pills was one entire ulcer, is now, though dreadfully scarred, completely healed, and has become so healthy as to enable him to shave over it with comparative comfort; and one of his arms, which was fearfully ulcerated, is now, he thinks, perfectly sound.

N. B. His address is left at the Philadelphia Office, 169 Race street.

In Epilepsy, or falling sickness, the same astonishing results have followed the use of the Pills; they have invariably, when persevered with according to directions, obtained a complete triumph over this most distressing disease.

We have several certificates of cures of this dreadful complaint, not only in the city of Philadelphia, but also in the surrounding country, and in many cases where they had been afflicted for years.

Case XIII.—*Epilepsy*.—A gentleman living in the upper part of the city of Philadelphia, had been troubled with the above complaint 14 years, the fits became more and more frequent, and with increased violence, until he had become almost incapable of attending to any kind of business; at length, as a last resort, he made a trial of your Vegetable Universal Pills, which had a most happy effect upon him; the fits immediately began to subside, and now he thinks himself perfectly free from the above complaint, not having had any return for 5 months. Several instances similar to the above have come under my own immediate observation, all proving the extraordinary power of the Brandreth Pills, in removing diseases of apparently the most opposite character. In fact making your words true, that "there is no necessity for any other medicine."

If time and space would permit, I could fill a volume with cases of cure that have come under my own observations; and in every instance the parties themselves have spontaneously furnished the particulars, apparently urged by a sense of gratitude for the singular benefit they had experienced. I cannot refrain, however, from sending you the following acrostic, which was sent me a few days since, by a gentleman of our city, who says they were written by a young girl only 14 years of age, who had been rescued from a state of unexampled suffering by the use of your Pills, after all the regular remedies of the day had been tried in vain.

ACROSTIC.

By all the bliss which health bestows
Escaping from fair nature's fount,
Not dreaming of convulsive throes
In which disease and death do mount.

A meed of honest fame shoul'd be
Made binding fast entwined round thee,
Incorporated with this age
Nor obscured on History's page.

Blest be thy life, honored thy name,
Recorded on the rolls of fame!
A true, sincere and grateful feeling,
Naught but the purest sense revealing,
Directs my pen, my muse inspires
Recalling Hope, and Health's desires—
Each of them fraught with living fires,
The utterance of such *feelings* now
Has that to which ENVY must bow.

May Brandreth's Pills disperse their charms—
Deathshorn of all its chief alarms!

It becomes my duty to inform you that we have sold from the Philadelphia office during the past year, TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT THOUSAND BOXES, and that our sales are constantly increasing.

The following is a list of the agents' names I have had the honor of appointing in the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware and West Jersey.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia City, and Liberties—Mrs Jones, Second street above Marion street, Philadelphia; James Rhea, corner of South and Second streets; Anthony R. Gemmy, corner of Ninth and Lombard streets; Francis Newland, 479 Market street; James Conroy, Hamilton Village; George Cox, corner of William and Callowhill streets; R. L. Stokes, corner of Ninth and Vine streets; B. Murphy, corner of Ninth and Coates streets; John Hargrave, Ann street, near the Girard College; John Brown, Sixth street, near the Germantown Road; John Hollis, corner of Perry and Pine streets; James Peel, corner of Beach and Sanderson streets; Julius Church, 415 north Second street; Ann Brewer, Friends' Alms House; McGlensey & O'Brien, corner of Beach and George streets.

Philadelphia County—John Rittenhouse, Germantown; James E. Dangan, Manayunk; Sarah Harmer, Frankford; Edward J. Tysoe, Cohocksink Village; Garrett Vansanta, Holmesburg; Joseph G. Hesst, Pikesville; Jacob Rorer, Branchtown.

Chester County—Jesse Kerns, Principal Agent, West Chester; Ezekiel White, Milltown; William Spackman, Dillworthtown; S. B. Worth, Embreville; Chas. L. Minster, Sadsburyville; Richard Raffington, London Grove; George Martin, Marshall Town; A. L. Wilhemson, East Goshen.

Delaware County—Joseph Dodgson, Darby; John Desilong, Chester; Joseph Walker, Marcushook; Elizabeth Taylor, Rockdale; William Burn, Springfield Township; David Pratt, Newtown Square; George Leedom, Radnor Township; E. R. Curtis, Marple Township.

Bucks County—Jonathan Brock, Doylestown; Yardley & Canby, Newtown; Boyd, Bostwick & Cahoon, Bristol; Alice M'Gan, Attleborough; J. G. Larue, Yardleyville; M. K. Taylor, Taylorsville; Stacy & Brown, Brownsburg; Charles Wolfe, Brownsville.

Berks County—Kime & Stichter, Reading.

Montgomery County—Hahn & Davis, Norristown; Jacob Grafly, Flourtown; Christian Paul, Gobenhoppen; Absalem Michner, Horshamville; D. R. Rief, Centre Square; William Price, Montgomery; Mrs. Castlebury, Evansburg; George Bisbing, Barren Hill.

Dauphin County—William Bell, Harrisburg.

Northampton County—K. L. Sep, Easton; and Wm. H. Hemsing, Easton; Daniel H. Canner, Mauch Chunk.

Lebanon County—David Greenawalt, Lebanon; Daniel Stine, Myerstown.

Lancaster County—John Shaffner, Lancaster; J. F. Cottrel, Columbia; Josiah Seal, Washington; George Duchman, Earl Township; Wm. S. Campbell, Maytown.

York County—Benjamin Zeigler, York; Henry Sidel, Dillsburg; Croll & Barton, Lewisburg; C. F. Raffensparger, Washington Township.

Mifflin County—Henry Stoner, Lewistown.

Schuylkill County—Samuel Thomson & Co. Pottsville.

Centre County—J. Johnson & Son, Bolesburg; Wm. H. Jones, Bellefonte.

Potter County—Ely Rees, Wharton Township.

Allegheny County—David F. Estep, Pittsburg.

Northumberland County—Wm. H. Wapies, Northumberland.

Westmoreland County—Foster & Forsyth, Robstown.

Cumberland County—Philip Tilhian, Roadstown.

Columbia County—Wm. W. Cooke, Danville; Philip Fithian, Roadstown.

Bedford County—E. Statler, Shellsburg.

Beaver County—Alexander Mossman, Frankford.

Bradford County—E. S. Castle, Towanda.

Indiana County—Jonathan Ayres, Indiana.

Huntingdon County—Brewster & Shirrer, Shirlysburg.

Mercer County—J. F. Boyd, New Castle.

Franklin County—Wm. Gilmore, Chambersburg.

Clearfield County—Richard Shaw, Clearfield.

Fayette County—Alexander Johnston, Connelsville.

Green County—Benjamin Campbell, Waynesburg.

Juniata County—Samuel Laird, Mexico.

Erie County—Samuel Donnel, Waterford.

Lehigh County—A. & W. Bloomer, Allentown.

DELAWARE STATE.

Newcastle County—George Reynolds, Wilmington; William A. Jackson, Glasco; Gassaway Watkins, Trapp, St. George's Hundred.

Kent County—Nayton & Jarrold, Camden; John Walton, Thomas J. Catts, Dover Landing.

Sussex County—John Rodney & Son, Lewistown.

WEST NEW JERSEY.

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Variety's the Spice of Life, That gives it all its flavour.

MR. HORN'S NEW SONG.

The following are the exquisite words of the new refrain, arranged to a popular Southern melody by Charles E. Horn, and sung by Miss Horton at the Park Theatre, a few evenings since. The poetry and music of this song are strangely beautiful, and the manner in which it was given by the fair vocalist, cannot be too highly praised.

On the lake where droop'd the willow,
Long time ago!
Where the rock threw back the billow
Brighter than snow—
Dwelt a maid belov'd and cherish'd
By high and low;
But with autumn's leaf she perish'd,
Long time ago!
Rock, and tree, and flowing water,
Long time ago—
Bird, and bee, and blossom taught her
Love's spell to know—
While to my fond words she listen'd,
Murmuring low—
Tenderly her dove-eyes glisten'd,
Long time ago!
Mingled were our hearts forever!
Long time ago!
Can I now forget her?—never!—
No, lost one, no!
To her grave these tears are given—
Ever to flow!
She's the star I miss'd from heaven,
Long time ago!

A wagoner in Vermont, intending for market, lifted his horse into the wagon and tackled himself up in the traces. He did not discover his error until he undertook to neigh.

Sir Joshua Reynolds used to say that the landscape painters of his time had two ways of representing trees—one like dumb waiters and the other like coachmen's wigs.

A Colonel challenged a Doctor, the other day, and the Doctor accepted the challenge—they met at the time and place appointed, but the Colonel was taken most horribly sick just as the second handed him his pistol, and was unable to fight; so the Doctor walked off. It was hinted that *the Colonel's cook had an interview with the Doctor on the evening before the morning assigned for the contest!*—*Boston Post.*

Diplomatic Repartee.—Lord Stair, ambassador to the king of Prussia, Frederick, being at the Prussian court, the king showed him all his troops reviewing, and asked him—"Do you, Lord Stair, think that an equal number of English grenadiers could beat those troops?" Lord Stair answered—"Sire, I really cannot tell, but I am sure half that number would try."

Queen Elizabeth, seeing from her window a gentleman musing, to whom she had not realized her promises of favor, said to him—"What does a man think of Sir Edward, when he thinks of nothing?" He replied—"He thinks, madam, of a woman's promise." The Queen shrunk her head, but was heard to say—"Well, I must not confute you. Anger makes men witty, but it keeps them poor."

A Jack-tar, who had heard of musical accompaniments, symphonies, &c., being one night at a play, where there appeared a diversity of taste among the audience, who were calling to the orchestra for different tunes, he determined to put in his claim for a favorite, and standing up in the pit, he set the house in a roar by calling out—

"Hallo! you messmate with the big fiddle, give us Yankee Doodle with the *trimmings*!"

A Pleasant Sally.—A little girl observing a goose with a yoke on, exclaimed, "why, ma, there is a goose got on corsets. It walks like sister Sally!"

Not long since two sailors passing by a tailor's shop, observed a tailor at work with his waistcoat patched with different colours of cloth, when one of the tars cried out to the other, "Look ye Jack, did you ever see so many sorts of cabbage grow on one stump before?"

Female Gluttony.—Sir John Carr, in his interesting tour through Holland, informs us of a wonderful woman, a native of Cologne, who was well versed in twelve languages, and wrote five classically, besides excelling in every accomplishment then known. Her appetite and her death, which was occasioned by her gluttony, were still more extraordinary. She died from an inordinate debauch in eating spiders. The name of the lady was Maria Scurman.

An apt Illustration.—A person asking how it happened that many beautiful ladies took up with indifferent husbands, after many fine offers, was thus aptly answered by a mountain maiden. A young friend of hers requested her to go into a cane-brake, and get him the handsomest reed.—She must get it once going through, without turning. She went, and coming out, brought him quite a mean reed. When he asked her if that was the handsomest she saw? "Oh no," she replied, "I saw many finer as I went along, but I kept on, in hopes of one much better, until I got nearly through, and then I was obliged to take up with any one I could find—and a crooked at last.

A COMMITTEE MAN.

"Well Zeb," said a colored '*gemman*' the other day, to another "what business are you prosecutin, now a days?"

"Oh! nuffin much ceptin dat I occasionally acts as a mittee man, down to de rale rude."

"Oh! hush nigger, you dont say so. When you rive at such an extinguishment!"

"Why I'se been follerin it less or more all dis season, specially since de rale road went into corporation."

"Well Zeb, wat composition do you get for your sarvices?"

"Oh! nuffin to mention, ceptin, dat I casionly have de disagreeable honor of assistin to put away de locomotur into de establishment, which ye know may sometime or oder, exalt me to de distinguished kerpacite of engineer."

A laughable anecdote is related by an old citizen of Hartford, of the well disciplined corps called "Rag Toes." About twenty years ago the above named corps had occasion to parade; they were marching exactly in the direction of a very deep pond, and the Captain on arriving near the edge, forgetting the usual word of command, (halt) in order to escape being precipitated into the pond with all his faithful followers, fell down and braced himself firmly on his hands and knees, and called out lustily to the lieutenant, who was in the rear, "Stop 'em, Gooden, for God's sake stop 'em." The lieutenant, however, not hearing the order of the Capt. suffered his men to march straight into the pond.

It is related of Munden, the actor, that he was once at a dinner placed behind a haunch of venison, and requested to carve it. 'Really, gentlemen,' said he, 'I know very little about anatomy; I dare say now, there is some particular cut in the haunch; some favorite *bon morceau*; I dare say there is; but, I assure you, I am quite ignorant where to pick for it.' A dozen knives instantly started up from the cloth, and Munden was instructed where the favorite piece lay. Joe uttered a whole string of thanks, working out the prime slice, loaded it with sauce and jelly, and then, with the plate in his hand, looked through his glasses round the table. Every mouth watered, every hand was raised, and every tooth prepared. 'I wish I could please you all: but if I give the tit bit to one, I shall offend all the rest; so egad,' added he, 'I'll keep it myself, and every gentleman help himself to what he likes best.'

A Persevering Incendiary.—Dr. Mathei, in a little work published at Paris, gives the following among other histories of crime committed in secret, as it appeared in evidence on a criminal trial at Paris:—

"At the commencement of my career, when about 40, I was a physician to the family of a lieutenant-general of cavalry. He was the possessor of a moderate estate about two leagues distant from a small town where his regiment was in garrison. Thither he went on horseback, when his duty required it. His daughter, a girl of sixteen, of extraordinary beauty, most earnestly wished her father would live more in town than in country.—Why? That did not clearly appear——I thought that she wished to see the officers and share in the pleasures of the town. She resorted to a very criminal scheme to attain her object. She set fire to the mansion, and a wing was destroyed and rebuilt. After a while the house became again the prey of the flames, and the crime was repeated thirty times. The detection of the incendiary seemed often unavoidable, but no discovery was ever made. Years passed away without any suspicion being entertained that the young, amiable daughter of the general, was guilty. At last she was caught in the act, and expiated her crime by imprisonment for life in a house of correction."

AN AMERICAN REBECCA.

The noble courage displayed by Scott's Rebecca, in his novel of Ivanhoe, when she stood upon the tower from which she declared she would precipitate herself followed by the villain who desired to rob her of her honor, has been more than shaded by the sacrifice of a young girl, near Hartford, Conn.

The facts are given us by a gentleman, and are as follows:—The son of a respectable paper maker one day, a few weeks ago, finding the young girl alluded to, at the dinner hour in the upper room of the paper mill, entered, and locking the door, seized the girl and endeavored to accomplish his Tarquinian purpose, when the girl sprung from his grasp and approached the edge of the scuttle which opened into two chambers beneath, a distance of thirty feet. The cowardly miscreant was about advancing to secure the heroine again, when she exclaimed—"Dare, sir, to advance one step towards me and my death be on your head. I free myself by jumping down these falls." The villain approached but a step—the girl dashed herself forward, falling through the two stories and breaking her ribs in the most horrible manner. Such devotion should be immortalized—such an instance of self-sacrifice, should be hailed with the highest degree of admiration. It is perhaps needless to add that the young man paid dearly for his attempt, to the amount of $[illegible].—*World.*

SELF-DEVOTION.

In the year 1710, the Danish fleet, under the command of Admiral Gyldenlœve, was sent to the Baltic in pursuit of a Swedish fleet; but in consequence of the sudden sickness of his crew, he found it necessary to sail for Kioge Bay, and secure a defensive position. The Swedish Admiral having received intelligence of the calamity, hastened to take advantage of it. He appeared off the Bay, and engaged, but did not conquer the fleet. During the engagement, one of the Danish line of battle ships, Danbrog, took fire, nor could all their efforts to extinguish the flames, avail. Captain Hvitfeldt saw one ray of hope, which, at the moment promised safety to himself and his crew; it was to cut his cables and drive ashore; there was however, danger to be apprehended if the wind should change, that the vessel might drive among the Danish fleet, and thus endanger both the shipping and the town. Of the two evils, Hvitfeldt chose the least. He gave positive orders that the cables should not be cut, and then sent the officers among the crew, to ask them if it would not be more glorious to pursue the destruction of the enemy while the Danbrog existed, than by an attempt merely to save themselves, endanger the lives of thousands of their countrymen? The sailors answered the proposal of their gallant captain, by the most cordial cheers. Hvitfeldt then sent six men on board the admiral, to inform him of their determination and bid their country farewell. In a few minutes the flames reached the magazine, explosion followed, and the whole crew perished in one of the most patriotic acts of self-devotion ever recorded.

Glorious Reply.—The United Service Journal relates this anecdote of Sir Sydney Smith. The reply to his protesting officers, is memorable alike for its justness and spirit:—In a furious attack that Bonaparte made on Acre, in April, 1799, Sir Sydney Smith found it necessary to risk his ship (the Tigre, 74) by warping her into the shoal water on the south side of the town, in order to flank the French batteries and trenches, and such was the fire and effect of this movement, that all was reduced to silence in a very few minutes. On this occasion, as Sir Sydney was going over the ship's side to land and hasten to the beach, the First Lieutenant and Master chose that unseasonable moment to serve him with a written protest against "placing his Majesty's ship in danger of being lost;" to which he calmly replied—"Gentlemen, his Majesty's ships are built on purpose to be placed in danger whenever his Majesty's service requires it, and of that the commanding officer is the best to judge."

A DRUNKARD'S HOME.

The following description of a drunkard's home, is copied from the Buffalo Spectator. It presents a melancholy, but we fear too accurate picture:

'Intemperance rifles 'sweet home' of its pleasant joys. A few weeks ago I addressed the people in Simsbury, Conn. on intemperance. Sabbath afternoon I visited a drunkard's home. There was but a single room in the house, and that looked as if it had not for a long time known the operation of cleansing. It was covered with dirt. Sticks, crumbs of bread and walnut shells, were scattered over the floor. On a chest, sat Jeremiah Hamerson, the father. He was no common drunkard. For 15 years, he could be justly styled the 'King of Drunkards.' He had from day to day drank himself drunk, in spite of every thing. He was a mechanic. He had been a man of strong mind and extensive reading and intelligence, and was said to have a remarkably tenacious memory.

'Intemperance had, during fifteen successive years, sunk him lower and lower. Some of the bitter fruits of his transgressions were blasphemy, infidelity, abuse of his wife, poverty, disease and debt. Hamerson sat on the chest, resting his elbow on the table, on which were a few dishes, broken and dirty. Two of his children stood near.

'Some men from the house of God soon swept and cleansed the room, and removed the pieces of furniture and the bed out of doors. This was hardly done before a sleigh came slowly to the door bringing the ghastly and stiffened corpse of Hamerson's wife, which had been found in the neighboring woods.—Hamerson had often savagely beaten this woman.—Her cries, sometimes, on a Sabbath morning had been heard at the distance of half a mile. At last her spirit sunk—it seemed as if the grave was the only outlet for her accumulating sorrows. A few days before this, Hamerson had beat her severely—in despair she fled into the woods, and perished alone, in the darkness and storm and midnight. This was a drunkard's home. Would that every female about to unite her interests with that of one who tastes the intoxicating cup, could look upon this home! Verily they would 'receive instruction.'

THE BRIDE'S OUTFIT.

A young girl of about twenty appeared upon the criminal bench of the Court of Versailles. She was weeping bitterly, while those around her were endeavouring to console her. The following is the simple narrative of the poor girl's offence, as related by her advocate:—Marie Montel, a sempstress, inhabited the commune of Sayres. She is the eldest of five sisters, and for eight years her industry has been the main support of the family. It may easily be supposed that her savings had not been considerable; nevertheless, she had won the heart of a young man at Paris, by the name of Marcel, and on the 13th of May last was to have been, as people are wont to say before marriage, the happiest day of their lives. The perfidious spirit of coquetry, unfortunately, took possession of the poor girl, and persuaded her that a muslin gown, embroidered with pink flowers, a silk scarf edged with a little lace, and a smart cap with a wreath of *amez moi*, would harmonise admirably with the maiden garland that was growing for her in the parterre of St. Cloud.—Her heart also told her that the muslin cravat, tied on the wedding day, by her own fair hands, would be for her dear Marcel a token of fidelity. To obtain these braveries, 40 francs in ready money were wanted, and how were they to be raised? She had still 14 working days before her, but her mother was to have one half her earnings and the other half would never amount to the required sum.

Poor Marie thought when once she became Madame Marcel, she would soon be able to save the 40 francs out of her housekeeping, but she felt that it would be impossible for her to obtain credit for the longed for finery; and under these circumstances, after having for some time hesitated, she at length resolved upon the commission of a crime. She went to a mercer's shop in Boulogne, where she handed in a letter, purporting to be written by a Madame Langlois, requesting that the articles therein specified might be entrusted to the bearer, her servant. The mercer himself was absent, but his wife would readily have delivered the goods, if the embarrassed manner of Marie had not awakened her suspicion, and she accordingly said that she would send the articles ordered by one of her own people. All the fond illusions of the poor bride were at once dissipated. Her arrest followed, and already by an imprisonment of three months, while awaiting her trial, she had bitterly expiated her error. The advocate concluded by demanding an acquittal, on the ground that Marie Montel had already been sufficiently punished. After an hour's deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of 7 against 5. The Court inflicted the minimum of punishment—one year's imprisonment. Every one was surprised at the apparent insensibility of the poor girl on hearing her sentence; but the fact was, that the technical jargon of the law had been unintelligible to her. When apprised of her fate by one of the gens d'armes near her, she screamed and fainted in the arms of her afflicted mother. Her cries and sobs were heard for some time after she had been removed from the bench of the accused.

I'm Yorkshire.—Lord Mansfield discharged a coachman, and upon his application for a "character," gave him one in the following words—the bearer, John——, has served me three years in the capacity of a coachman. He is an able driver and a very sober man. I discharged him because he cheated me. (Signed) Mansfield." A few days afterward the fellow obtained employment with this identical recommendation. Upon engaging him his new master said, "Lord Mansfield here recommends you as an able driver and a sober man. These are just the qualities I want in a coachman; I observe his Lordship adds that he discharged you because you cheated him. Hark you, sirrah. I'm a Yorkshireman, and I'll defy you to cheat me."

EXTRAORDINARY LEGEND.

"O'Murrough, a descendant of the famous king of Leinster, who invited the earl of Pembroke into Ireland, by the bounty and hospitality of his life became extremely popular and beloved. Though he had lost the royal hereditary honors of his illustrious house, he yet retained all the respect due to sovereignty, and, in short, was bowed to by his numerous family, tenantry, and the people in general, as submissively as if he really wore the crown of his ancestors. Fifty children, grand-children and relations fed every day at his board, and as many indigent individuals were made happy with the fragments.

"But although the mind of Murrough was thus happy—although he rested thus secure on the confidence of mankind—he was yet unsafe: the shafts of envy were ready to assail him, and danger lurked in the moment of rational security.

"Murrough used frequently to ride many miles, attended only by an approving conscience, and the retrospect of virtue; and this singular custom was well known through the country.

"In one of these solitary excursions, on a summer evening, when the sun began to gild the western mountains, and when all nature appeared clothed in serenity, he observed a naked infant boy, who seemed to be about three years of age, running on before him, at the distance of about twenty yards. The sight, though singular, did not at first much affect our reverend traveller, who imagined that the child belonged to some cottage in the neighborhood; but after riding near a mile, the circumstance began to be interesting. The old man called out, but the infant continued his progression, only turned round, displayed an angel smile, and beckoned to be followed. After running about a mile further, the surprise of old Murrough was in some degree abated, for the seraphic guide, as in the end he proved to be, turned off the road, and entered a respectable farmhouse at a small distance.

"If the child had been certainly mortal, curiosity alone would have induced the old man to inquire at the house how it came to be so far from home, and naked; but the fact was that he now thought the thing altogether wonderful and worthy of inquiry.

"Accordingly, our traveller rode up to the door, and desired to see the child that had just entered, and to know if he belonged to the house. The good woman whom he addressed knew of no child—the young men and women of the house were all grown up, and the family numerous. She ended with observing that it was no child, but an angel who had been sent from heaven for his protection, and pressed our venerable traveller to remain till morning.

"The astonishment natural to an event so very uncommon induced our traveller to alight; but after some conversation with the family, and a recollection of his conscious innocence he determined to proceed. At the moment he attempted to mount his horse, he received a severe slap on the right side of his face, which at once deciding the question, he returned, and, despatching a messenger home with an account of what had happened, remained at the farmhouse.

"The next morning the whole country was in a state of consternation at the melancholy fate of an elderly gentleman who had been assassinated by one Kevanagh, who, being apprehended and convicted, confessed, at his execution, that he mistook his man, and that envy at the universal good name of Murrough had alone stimulated him to put an end to his life. In the province of Leinster this story is universally known, and implicitly believed: *the blow* which the old man received left a mark that remained for life."

CONVICTION UPON CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

In the year 1723 a young man, who was serving his apprenticeship in London, to a master sail-maker, got leave to visit his mother to spend the Christmas holidays. She lived a few miles beyond Deal, in Kent.—He walked the journey, and on his arrival at Deal, in the evening, being much fatigued, and also troubled with the bowel complaint, he applied to the landlady of a public house, who was acquainted with his mother, for a night's lodging. Her house was full, and every bed occupied; but she told him, that, if he would sleep with her uncle, who had lately come ashore, and was boatswain of an Indiaman, he should be welcome. He was glad to accept the offer, and after spending the evening with his new comrade, they retired to rest. In the middle of the night he was attacked with his complaint, and wakening his bedfellow, he asked him the way to the garden. The boatswain told him to go through the kitchen; but as he would find it difficult to open the door into the yard, the latch being out of order, he desired him to take a knife out of his pocket, with which he could raise the latch. The young man did as he was directed, and after remaining near half an hour in the yard, he returned to his bed but was much surprised to find his companion had risen and gone. Being impatient to visit his mother and friends, he also rose before day, and pursued his journey, and arrived home at noon. The landlady, who had been told of his intention to depart early, was not surprised; but not seeing her uncle in the morning she went to call him. She was dreadfully shocked to find the bed stained with blood, and every inquiry after her uncle was in vain. The alarm now became general, and on further examination, marks of blood were traced from the bedroom into the street, and at intervals down to the edge of the pier-head. Rumour was immediately busy, and suspicion fell, of course, on the young man who slept with him, that he had committed the murder, and thrown the body over the pier into the sea. A warrant was issued against him, and he was taken that evening at his mother's house. On his being examined and searched, marks of blood were discovered on his shirt and trowsers, and in his pocket were a knife and a remarkable silver coin, both of which the landlady swore positively were her uncle's property, and that she saw them in his possession on the evening he retired to rest with the young man. On these strong circumstances the unfortunate youth was found guilty. He related all the above circumstances in his defence; but as he could not account for the marks of blood on his person, unless he got them when he returned to the bed, nor for the silver coin being in his possession, his story was not credited. The certainty of the boatswain's disappearance, and the blood at the pier, traced from his bedroom, were too evident signs of his being murdered; and even the Judge was so convinced of his guilt, that he ordered the execution to take place in three days. At the fatal tree the youth declared his innocence, and persisted in it with such asseverations, that many pitied him, though none doubted the justness of his sentence.

The executioners of those days were not so expert at their trade as modern ones, nor were drops or platforms invented. The young man was very tall; his feet sometimes touched the ground, and some of his friends who surrounded the gallows contrived to give the body support as it was suspended. After being cut down, those friends bore it speedily away in a coffin, and in the course of a few hours animation was restored and the innocent saved. When he was able to move, his friends insisted on his quitting the country, and never returning. He accordingly travelled by night to Portsmouth, where he entered on board a man-of-war, on the point of sailing to a distant part of the world, and as he changed his name and disguised his person, his melancholy story never was discovered. After a few years of service, during which his exemplary conduct was the cause of his promotion through the lower grades, he was at length made a master's mate, and his ship being paid off in the West Indies, he, with a few more of the crew, were transferred to another man-of-war, which had just arrived short of hands from a different station. What were his feelings of astonishment, and then of delight and ecstacy, when almost the first person he saw on board his new ship was the identical boatswain for whose murder he had been tried, condemned, and executed, five years before; nor was the surprise of the old boatswain much less when he heard the story. An explanation of all the mysterious circumstances then took place. It appeared that the boatswain had been bled for a pain in the side by the barber, unknown to his niece, on the day of the young man's arrival at Deal—that when the young man wakened him, and retired to the yard, he found the bandage had come off the arm during the night, and that the blood was flowing afresh. Being alarmed, he arose to go to the barber, who lived across the street; but a pressgang laid hold of him just as he left the public house—they hurried him to the pier, where their boat was waiting; a few minutes brought them on board a frigate, then under way for the East Indies, and he omitted even writing home to account for his sudden disappearance. Thus were the chief circumstances explained by the two friends, thus strangely met. The silver coin being found in the possession of the young man, could only be explained by the *conjecture*, that when the boatswain gave him his knife in the dark, it is *probable*, as the coin was in the same pocket, it stuck between the blades of the knife, and in this manner became the strongest proof against him.

On their return to England this wonderful explanation was told to the judge and jury who tried the cause, and it is probable they never after convicted a man on *circumstantial* evidence. It also made a great noise in Kent at the time.—*Liverpool Kaleidoscope.*

Just Retort.—A very great personage, in his own estimation, who had recently obtained one of the military orders, exhibited himself with all his decorations in the lobby of a theatre, and after calling very consequentially for the box-keeper, who happened to be absent at the moment, a gentleman (well known in the literary world) came up, when the Knight addressed him in a tone of much importance—"Pray, are you the box-keeper?" "No," said the gentleman, "I am not, are you?" and then passed on without any further notice.

THE RURAL ECONOMIST.

ON THE PRESERVATION OF FRUIT TREES.

Account of a method of preventing the premature decay of Fruit Trees. By John Ellis, of New Jersey.

The decay of peach trees is owing to a worm, which originates from a large fly, that resembles the common wasp; this fly perforates the bark, and deposites its egg in the moist or sappy part of it. The most common place of perforation is at the surface of the earth, and, as soon as the worm is able to move, it descends into the earth, probably from an instinctive effort to avoid the winter's frost. This may be ascertained by observation, the track of the worm from the seat of the egg being visible at its beginning, and gradually increasing, in correspondence with the increasing size of the worm; its course is always downwards. The progress of the young worm is slow; and if the egg is deposited at any considerable distance above the surface of the earth, it is long before the worm reaches the ground. The worms are unable to bear the cold of winter unless covered by the earth, and all that are above the ground after frost are killed.

By this history of the origin, progress and nature of the insect, we can explain the effects of my method, which is as follows. In the spring, when the blossoms are out, clear away the dirt so as to expose the root of the tree, to the depth of three inches: surround the tree with straw, about three feet long, applied lengthwise, so that it may have a covering one inch thick, which extends to the bottom of the hole, the but-ends of the straw resting upon the ground at the bottom. Bind this straw round the tree with three bands, one near the top, one at the middle, and the third at the surface of the earth; then fill up the hole at the root with earth, and press it closely round the straw. When the white frosts appear, the straw should be removed, and the tree should remain uncovered until the blossoms put out in the spring.

By this process the fly is prevented from depositing its egg within three feet of the root, and although it may place the egg above that distance, the worm travels so slow that it cannot reach the ground before frost, and therefore is killed before it is able to injure the tree.

The truth of the principle is proved by the following fact. I practised this method with a large number of peach trees, and they flourished remarkably, without any appearance of injury from the worm, for several years. I was then induced to discontinue the straw with about twenty of them. *All those which are without the straw have declined, while the others, which have had the straw, continue as vigorous as ever.*—*Transactions of American Philo. Society.*

FATTENING SWINE.

Judge Peters of Pennsylvania, formerly President of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, stated that "sour food is most grateful and alimentary to swine. One gallon of sour wash goes farther than two of sweet. I mean the wash acidulated to the degree necessary for distillation, not acetous." Mr. Arthur Young likewise observes that "the most profitable mode of converting corn [grain] of any kind, into food for hogs, is to grind it into meal, and mix it with water in cisterns, in the proportion of five bushels of meal to one hundred gallons of water; stirring it well several times a day, for three weeks in cold weather, or a fortnight in a warmer season, by which it will have fermented well, and become acid, till which, it is not ready to give. The mixture should always be stirred immediately before feeding, and two or three cisterns should be kept fermenting in succession, that no necessity may occur of giving it unduly prepared."

Judge Peters also observes that "dry rotten wood kept constantly in styes, for fattening hogs to eat at pleasure, is a good thing; but I will take the liberty to mention what I think a better.—We have blacksmiths in this town, and my hogs eat up all the *ashes* or *cinders* they make; we haul it into the pens by cart-loads, and the hogs will devour this at times, with more avidity than their ordinary food."

Charcoal it has been said, will answer as good or a better purpose than either cinders or rotten wood. If swine are supplied with a quantity of coals, (according to the statements of several persons who have tried the experiment,) say two pieces a day to each, about the size of a hen's egg, they will discontinue rooting, remain more quiet, fatten faster than they will otherwise. Charcoal will operate on the human frame as a cathartic, and probably will have the same effect on the animal of which we are treating. If so, it may supercede the necessity of using brimstone, antimony, and other drugs, with which hogs are often dosed. At any rate, it will cost but little to give them constant access to coals, which may be sifted or raked from your fire-place, and they will be induced by instinct, to consume such quantities as will promote their health and expedite their fattening.

When you first commence fattening swine, care should be taken not to give them more than they will eat with appetite. If they become gorged or cloyed, their thriving is retarded, and there is danger from staggers and diseases consequent on repletion, or the gormandizing propensities of those four-footed epicures.

The practice in Scotland, is to rear swine chiefly on raw potatoes, and to fatten them on these roots, boiled or prepared by steam, with a mixture of oats, barley, or bean and pease meal. Their troughs should be often replenished with a small quantity of food at a time, and kept always clean, and seasoned occasionally with salt.

An English farmer fattened 8 pigs in the following manner, which may be recommended in case where a constant and regular attention cannot be given to feeding the animals. He placed two troughs in the styes: one be filled with raw potatoes, the other with peas, and gave no water. When the pigs were thirsty they ate the potatoes. In this way, it is probable, that the animals could not only do without water, but likewise needed no brimstone, antimony, nor any other medical substances, for raw potatoes are cooling and drastic;—and may serve at once for food and physic. Instead of peas, probably dry Indian corn, or dry Indian meal might be substituted.

Rubbing and currying the hides of fatting hogs, is not only grateful to the animals, but conducive to their health and thriftiness. In every stye, a strong post should be fixed for them to rub against. They should have plenty of litter, which will not only be the means of contributing to their comfort, but increasing the most valuable manure.

The following mixture for fattening swine, has been recommended, and we believe would prove useful:

Wash potatoes clean, boil and mash while hot, mix in at the same time, oats and pea meal. Put the mixture into a large tub, which must stand till it becomes a little sour, but not very acid, nor in the least putrid. Keep a quantity of this on hand, fermenting, and give it to your hogs as often as they will eat. It is asserted that pork may be fattened in this way, and making a saving of one third of the food and time consumed in the usual mode.—*New Eng. Far.*

Mulberry Trees for Sale.

100,000 Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry trees.
[illegible] New Canton Chinese Mulberry trees.
[illegible] Seedling Chinese Mulberries.
[illegible] Morus Alba, or White Italian Mulberry trees.
[illegible] Morus Multicaulis cuttings.
[illegible]
The wood of the Morus Multicaulis is perfectly matured. [illegible] cuttings cannot be had in the U. States [illegible] will be sold on very reasonable terms. Address the subscriber, Black Horse Post Office, Chester co. Pa.
oct 21—tf JASON M. MAHAN.

Unionville Academy,

CHESTER COUNTY, PA.

Eight miles S. W. of West Chester—Sixteen N. W. of Wilmington.

The course of studies in this Institution embraces Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, the various branches of Mathematics, Book-keeping, Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy. Likewise, the Latin, French, Spanish and Greek Languages.

The situation is pleasant and healthy. Terms $140 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

Passengers from Philadelphia will take passage for Kennett Square, in the Baltimore line of stages.

CHEYNEY HANNUM.

REFERENCES.

Philadelphia—Thomas Williamson, Conveyancer. Dr. Isaac Parrish; James M'Clure, Esq.; Joseph H. Seal, Merchant; Charles Atherton, Teacher.

West Chester—T. Bames Esq. T. S. Bell, Esq. Wm. Everhart, Esq. J. G. Strode, Principal of East Bradford Boarding School.
oct 14—3m*

For Sale,

ONE share in the Philadelphia Library. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. aug 5—tf

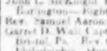
Fare reduced to $12. [illegible]

PIONEER FAST PACKET LINE,

TO PITTSBURGH.

Through in 3½ days—Starts every morning at SIX O'CLOCK.

Via the Philadelphia and Harrisburg Rail roads, and Pennsylvania Canal.



The above LINE leaves the West Chester House, [illegible] Eight wheel Cars and Boats of the very best construction.

Travellers may rest assured that the accommodations of the Pioneer Line, are equal in all respects if not superior to those of any other Line.

Office, N. E. corner of 4th and Chesnut street.
For seats, apply as above, at No. 200 Market st. N. E. corner 3d and Willow sts. and at No. 31 South 3d st.
A. B. CUMMINGS, Agent.

N. B.—This Line connects with the mail steam packet Line from Pittsburgh to Louisville. my 13—tf

To the Afflicted,

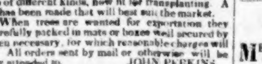
Particularly those afflicted with a secret disease of a peculiar character.

DOCTOR HUET, known throughout the world, for the remarkable cures he has performed, now gives his consultations privately, at his residence, No. 50 Sansom street, above Eighth, south side, where every convenience is afforded for the purpose, and patients are cured very speedily, in a few days, and many certificates can be seen, and reference can be had from his patients. His wife will attend on the ladies. mar 18 '37—1y

Will be Sold at Public Sale,

ON third day, the thirtyfirst of tenth month, that beautiful farm, situated in Byberry township, Philadelphia county, adjoining lands of John Vansant, Jeremiah Comfort, and others, this farm is, perhaps, the most pleasantly situated of any farm in Byberry. It contains about eighty-two acres of land in fine cultivation, and is divided into fields of convenient size, with ten or twelve acres of bottom meadow, which may be made very productive.—There are fifteen or twenty acres of woodland; with a great proportion of Chesnut timber. The buildings are a tenant house, with out buildings. Application may be made before the sale, to John or Charles Comly, in Byberry, who will show the premises, or to the subscriber, at Trenton, New Jersey. SAMUEL NEWBOLD.
10th month, 11, 1837. oc 14—2t

FRUIT TREES.



THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has for sale at his Nursery in Moorestown, Burlington co. N. J. a large quantity of fruit trees of different kinds, now fit for transplanting. A selection has been made that will best suit the market.

N. B.—When trees are wanted for exportation they will be carefully packed in mats or boxes well secured by moss, when necessary, for which reasonable charges will be made. All orders sent by mail or otherwise will be punctually attended to. JOHN PERKINS.
oct 21—3m*

John Evans,

AT his Nursery, Master street, near the Commissioners Hall, in Kensington, informs his friends and the public that he has on hand, and will dispose of at reasonable prices, about 40,000 White Italian Mulberries; also, some of the China Mulberry; about 1000 Alanthus, from 25 cents to 3 dollars a piece; likewise a large quantity of Paper Mulberry, together with a quantity of English Walnut, likewise of the Butter Nuts, and Pecan Nut Trees.—Also, Fruit and Forrest trees of all kinds—together, with the Balm of Gilead. A good discount given to those who may want a large quantity. Also, 40 thousand Raspberries of the best kind. oc 14—3t*

Caution to the Public.

A Man who called himself Charles Joy, who was in my employ—had goods of mine—was sent to Pittsburg three months since, and has not been heard of. The Subscriber cautions all persons trusting him or ANY OTHER PERSON, on his account.
WILLIAM EVANS,
se 9—6t No. 100 Chatham street, New York.

Morus Multicaulis.

THE subscriber can furnish large and small quantities of the genuine Chinese Mulberry, or Morus Multicaulis trees, of the most thrifty growth and matured wood. The trees are from two to six feet in height, and will be sold at the lowest prices, in proportion to their size.—They will be packed so as to insure safe transportation to any part of the United States. Orders for not less than one hundred will be delivered to New York, or Philadelphia, or shipped from thence or from Hartford. October and November are the best months for transporting to the South and West.

SILK WORM'S EGGS, of three varieties, White or Two Crop, Sulphur and Orange colored. Silk Reels. Brook's Silk Spinning Machines, White Mulberry Seed, &c. &c. WM. G. COMSTOCK,
sep 30—6t Hartford, Conn.

IMPORTANT.

THE TEETHING OF INFANTS.—The time of dentition is a most important period of the infant state, and subjects it to manifold complaints and dangers.—Above a tenth part of infants die at this particular juncture, by symptoms proceeding from the irritations of the exquisitely sensible nervous parts of the gums, which eventually induce fever, inflammation, gangrene, twitching of the tendons, convulsions, &c. which formidable symptoms can at all times be obviated from causing such infinite mortality by mothers and nurses promptly allaying the local irritation of the gums. To effect this desirable object, Dr. L. PARIS'S celebrated SYRUP for INFANTILE TEETHING, is unrivaled when applied to the INFANT'S GUMS (according to directions,) it universally produces immediate relief; it is so pleasant and palliating that all BABES will instinctively allow the gums to be rubbed with it. This remedy has saved thousands of INFANTS from a recurrence of that fatal complaint, Convulsions. Sold at No. 19 Chatham st. N. Y. Sold at Dr. Evans' Office, No. 19 north Eighth st. Philada. se 9 '37—tf

ANOTHER TEST.

OF the efficacy of Dr. Paris's Soothing Syrup for Infant's Teething, from Mr. Wm. Johnson, 248 Hudson street, New York.

Dear Sir—The great benefit afforded to my suffering infant by your Soothing Syrup, in a case of protracted and painful Dentition must convince every feeling parent how essential an early application of such an invaluable medicine is to alleviate infant misery and torture.—My infant while teething experienced such acute sufferings, that it was attacked with convulsions, and my wife and family supposed that death would soon release the babe from anguish, when we procured a bottle of your Syrup, which, as soon as applied to the gums, produced a wonderful change, and after a few applications the child displayed obvious relief, and by continuing its use I am glad to inform you the child has completely recovered, and no recurrence of that awful complaint has since occurred; the teeth are emanating daily, and the child enjoys perfect health. I give you my cheerful permission to make this acknowledgment public, and will gladly give any information on this circumstance.
WILLIAM JOHNSON.

To the agents of Dr. Paris' Soothing Syrup.

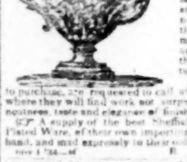
The above medicine may be had at No. 19 north Eighth street, Philada. se 9 '37—tf

Wanted,

A THOROUGH Carriage Smith, of steady, sober habits, and regularly attentive to business, to whom steady employment and high wages will be given by us, at our Carriage Manufactory, in the town of New Brighton, Beaver co. Pa. No one need apply except he comes well recommended for orderly conduct.
WILLIAM & HARVEY BLANCHARD.
mar 25—tf New Brighton.

Silver Plate, Spoon and Fork MANUFACTORY,

South-West corner of Fifth and Cherry streets.



THE Subscribers have constantly on hand, a handsome assortment of SILVER Plate, Spoons, Forks, and every article belonging to the silversmith business, made in the neatest and best manner, or will match any pattern given, at the lowest manufacturing prices.

Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to call at their manufactory, where they will find work not surpassed in the city, for neatness, taste and elegance of finish.

☞ A supply of the best Sheffield and Birmingham Plated Ware, of their own importing kept constantly on hand, and sold expressly to their order.
nov 1 '34—tf R. & W. WILSON.

Sets of Caskets at reduced prices!

A Small surplus number of copies of the Casket for nine years past remain yet on hand—they are now offered for sale (IN SETS,) at a reduced price.

Nine vols. for 1828, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, in numbers for		$9 [illegible]
Neatly bound in embossed muslin, at $1 20		10 80
In sheep extra gilt, at 1 50		13 50
Compendium of American Law (a valuable work)		[illegible]
Medical Flora, 2 vols. bound		1 [illegible]
Book of Nature in numbers 2 vols. 240 elegant engravings, containing many thousand figures of animals.		7 00
do. in embossed muslin,		8 00
do. in handsome sheep extra,		9 00

S. C. ATKINSON,
jan 14—tf Office S. E. Post, 36 Carter's Alley, Philada.

French and English Boarding School for Young Ladies.

At Bordentown, N. J.

THE duties of this Seminary will be resumed on the first Monday in October next.

The course of instruction comprises all the branches that constitute a complete and thorough education. The English Department is entrusted to a lady from New England, eminently qualified by nature, talents and experience for the important duties that devolve upon her; she is assisted by competent teachers.

The department of Modern Languages is under the care of the subscriber himself, (a native of France,) who has been for twelve years connected with the best schools in Philadelphia, as a French and Spanish Teacher, previous to his establishing this Seminary. The French language is constantly spoken by the pupils and teachers both in and out of the school room, as it is confidently believed that there is no other way of acquiring fluency and readiness in the use of this beautiful language.

The household department is under the immediate supervision of the subscriber's lady, who watches with a motherly care over the health and comfort of the youth entrusted to us, and with her kindness and politeness has succeeded in winning the affection and respect of both parents and pupils.

The Rev. Mr. Harrison takes charge of Ethics and Moral Philosophy.

Music is taught both as an art and as a science. The system adopted is that of [illegible]; and instruction on the Harp, Piano, and Guitar, is given by one of his pupils.

The property occupied by this Seminary is a delightful Villa belonging to the Count de Survilliers, and situated immediately opposite that gentleman's park, where the pupils are taken to walk at least once a week.

Further information may be had on application either personally or by mail, to A. N. GIRAULT, Principal.

References.—

Bordentown—Rev. Edwin S. Arnold, A. M.; Rev. John C. Harrison; E. Duberry, M. D.; Lucien Murat, Esq.; John L. McKnight, Esq.; Nath. Dayton, Esq.

Burlington—Right Rev. George W. Doane, D. D.; Rev. Samuel Aaron; Samuel R. Gummere, Esq.; Hon. Garret D. Wall; Capt. John T. Newton, U. S. N.

Bristol, Pa.—Rev. Charles Williams, D. D.

Philadelphia—Hon. Joseph Hopkinson; Peter S. Duponceau, LLD; Hon. John Sergeant; Charles Penn, Esq.; Charles J. Ingersoll, Esq.; Wm. Fry, Esq.; Geo. M'Clellan, MD.; Professor Walter R. Johnson; Joseph P. Engles, Esq.

Cincinnati, Ohio—J. Reese Fry, Esq.
New Orleans—Achille Murat, Esq.
Charleston, S. C.—Wm. Lance, Esq.
Camden, Del.—Jonathan Jenkins, Esq.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Samuel Devenux, P. M.
ap 16—6m

Rand's Writing Academy,

No. 106 South 9th st. near Walnut, where all his Publications may be had.

feb 25 '37—1y

(printed upside down:)

No. 87 North Eighth Street,

DR. HUET'S MEDICAL HOUSE,

NEAR Arch st.—Entrance both from Sassafras and Eighth street.

N. B.—Patients can be boarded at the establishment if necessary. [illegible]

R. S. Gilbert,

ENGRAVER ON WOOD—NO. 39 NORTH STREET, below Sixth street,
Between Market and Arch, and Fifth and Sixth street.
feb 9, '34—tf

SEEDS.

ORDERS for Garden Seed, the growth of 1837, will now be received at the Seed Store of the subscriber, many kinds having already been cleaned are now in store and others under care are coming in daily, as they are perfected. The assortment consists of all the best kinds in general use, as well as others of recent introduction.

MULBERRY SEED.—A quantity of the true Italian White Mulberry Seed, carefully collected the present season from select trees.

GRASS SEED.—On hand, as usual, Clover, Timothy, Orchard, Herd, and other grass seeds of best selections with an assortment of Bird Seeds.
GEORGE M. COATES,
aug 26 '37—1y* No. 49 Market st. below 2d st.

THE "BETTER CURRENCY."

SMALL NOTES, of $1—75 cts—50 cts—25 cts—10 cts—5 cts, or of other denominations, handsomely printed, with Xylographic ornaments, vignettes, &c. and at the shortest notice, at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 36 Carter's Alley. jy 1—tf

DR. BRANDRETH'S Vegetable Universal Pills

MERCURY A POISON.—The continued exhibition of this deadly specific by the practitioners of the present day is truly deplorable; many of them give it in such quantities, as frequently to create a new malady, now unfortunately too well known to the public; shall I name it?—The MERCURIAL DISEASE.

Behold you female! she was once amongst the loveliest of her sex! the expressive glances of her eyes created an alarm to love in every beholder of her charms now their heavy and glassy stare revolt the casual observer, while they excite pity in the man of feeling. What has produced so woful a change? Her health has been sorely deranged for the space of 24 years, and during that period ulceration of a shocking malignity has invaded her arm, and her foot; no longer the exquisite touch of that hand, whose brilliant notes rolled melodiously from the sweet piano forte, can now entrance the listener; it may now forever be dumb for her, unless she become, like the infirm in Holy Writ, the object of a miracle!

This unhappy being dates the commencement of all her sufferings, from an incipient cold: when her physician, to whom she reposed blind confidence, prescribed to her some white powders. The effect produced by this seemingly innocent prescription was, that her tongue was swollen to such a degree as to project from her mouth! Reader, these white powders was mercury!

When! oh when shall the universal applicability of the principles of purgation be acknowledged, as they should be? When shall the inveterate prejudices of man give way? When shall the period of general sound health be attained? Who can tell?—Then, on that cheering day, the BRANDRETH PILLS will be used and sold without censure; they will take the place entirely of the dangerous mineral specific above alluded to as well as the most sanguinary and detestable use of the lancet.

The following are a few of the cures that have been effected by the use of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills; to publish all would be impossible.

Let it be borne in mind, that the Brandreth Pills possess two extraordinary properties which make them peculiarly valuable: one is, that they cannot possibly injure, and the other is, that if taken in such doses as shall operate freely upon the bowels, are always sure to do good.

Inflammatory Rheumatism and Nervous Debility Cured by the use of Brandreth's U. V. Pills.—Mrs. Thomas, in consequence of premature exposure, took a heavy cold which terminated in a severe attack of inflammatory Rheumatism, attended with distressing nervous weakness, which continued with great severity a long time, notwithstanding the best medical advice was had in the case; and at the time of commencing with Brandreth's Pills she was scarcely able to walk; but hearing of great cures being effected by this celebrated medicine, she was encouraged to persevere with them according to directions, although taking of the first 3 boxes seemed to afford very little relief, yet the desire of being cured induced a continuance, which resulted in the most happy manner at the end of 6 weeks, she not only found herself quite cured of Rheumatism, but every other disease with which she had been afflicted, has vanished like darkness before the morning sun.

David Thomas, Vine st. between 9th and 10th, Philad.

Wm. Nippes, living at 163 Green street, Philadelphia, has a daughter ten years of age, who had been afflicted five years with violent pains in various parts of her body and for five weeks had been unable to be down in bed: was recommended by some persons who had been benefitted by Brandreth's Pills, to make a trial of them; she did so, and the result was, that the first two doses afforded so much relief, that she could lie down and rest comfortably, a luxury, she had not enjoyed for months. It is needless to add, that by persevering in the use of the above Pills, she became completely cured.

His wife, seeing the extraordinary effects of the Pills upon her daughter, was induced to make a trial of them for a weakness which her doctor had declared could not be cured, except by confining herself to her room; she is happy, however, to state, that two boxes of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills completely restored her.

Dyspepsia Cured.

Mr. Henry William, recently in the employ of Mr. Badger, of the Marshall House, Philadelphia, has been afflicted between two and three years with dyspepsia, during which time he had tried various medicines, but with little or no effect, had become so ill at last as to be obliged to give up his business, when by accident he heard of Brandreth's Pills, and having heard them so highly spoken of, he resolved to give them a trial, and the consequence was, that after using a few boxes of the above medicine, he became completely cured.

Piles and Costiveness Cured.

Mrs. T——, living in Philadelphia city, had been afflicted 4 years with the piles, during which time she had been under the treatment of three of the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia, without receiving any essential benefit; but strange as it may appear, after using Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills a short time, was entirely cured.

The lady in question feels a delicacy in having her name published, but nevertheless would be pleased to give all the satisfaction in her power, if those desirous would take the trouble to call upon her.

N. B. Her address is left at Dr. Brandreth's office, 8 Race street, Philadelphia.

Liver Complaint Cured.

Alexander M'Kindly, living at Chester, Delaware co. Penn. has been afflicted nine years with pains in the side, dizziness and pain in the head, and general debility, has been under the Doctors' hands during the most of the time, without experiencing any relief from their treatment; was left by them, as he expresses it, more dead than alive; he then applied to the Thomsonian practitioners, with no better success; had now become entirely helpless; when hearing the Brandreth [illegible] highly extolled, he determined upon making a trial; the result was that after using them a few weeks, he found himself quite well, thinks he can now do as much work in a day as he ever could, and that too without apparently any trouble.

Asthma Cured.

Mr. John Benist, of No. 60 Chapel street, New York, was afflicted with a dreadful asthma for 9 years, during which time he was unable to lie down in bed, and frequently was gasping for breath, expecting every coming hour would be his last. He applied to several of the first physicians in New York, none of whom gave him any great relief. At last Brandreth's Universals were [illegible] recommended, and in the course of a short time he found great benefit, and by continuing the Pills, he is now quite well, and able to attend to his business; indeed he is perfectly restored to health.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the attempts now making by Druggists, to destroy the popularity and income of the BRANDRETH'S PILLS, by selling a counterfeit article, Dr. B. is constrained to notify the Public that they (Druggists) are *never*, in any case, appointed as Agents for the sale of his medicine; and in order to avoid imposition, it is necessary to shun Drug Stores altogether; and purchase only, of the accredited Agents, of whom the genuine Medicine, can always be obtained pure.

The following are some of the appointed Agents:—

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia County.—John Rittenhouse, Germantown; Gillingham & Dungan, Manayunk; Sarah Harmer, Frankford; Mr. Waterman, Holmesburg; Jane Cressy, Hamilton Village.

Delaware County.—Joseph Dodgeson, Darby; John Dasburg, Chester; Joseph Walker, Marcus Hook; David Pratt, Newtown Square; Wm. Baro, Springfield Township; Elizabeth Taylor, Rockdale; E. R. Curtis, Marple.

Chester County.—Jesse Kerns, principal agent, West Chester; Ezekiel White, Miltown; William Speakman, Downingtown; S. B. Worth, Emberville.

Montgomery County.—Hahn & Davis, Norristown; Jacob Gratly, Fountown; Absalom Michner, Horsham; William Price, Montgomery Square; D. F. Reef, Centre Square; John Holman, White Marsh; Christian Foul, Goshenhoppen.

Bucks County.—Yardley & Canby, Newtown; Jonathan Brock, Doylestown; Boyd, Brown & Co., Bristol; Evan Green, Smithampton Township; M. K. Taylor, Taylorsville; J. G. Larue, Yardley; Allan McGinn, Attleboro.

Lancaster County.—John Shaffner, Lancaster; J. F. Central, Columbia; Josiah Seal, Washington.

Northampton County.—R. L. Sisp & Wm. H. Hemsing, Easton.

Schuylkill County.—Samuel Thompson & Co. Pottsville.

Dauphin County.—Wm. Bell, Harrisburg.

York County.—Benjamin Zeigler, York; Crull & Barton, Lewisbury; Henry Sohl, Dillsburg.

Centre County.—J. Johnson & Son, Bellefonte.

Lebanon County.—Daniel Sage, Myerstown.

Mifflin County.—John Marshall, Lewistown.

Potter County.—Lily Bros. Wharton Township.

Allegheny County.—D. F. Eaton, Pittsburg.

NEW JERSEY.

Gloucester County.—Joseph Curts, Woodbury; Barclay Lippincott, Camden; Daniel H. Garrett, Haddonfield; Bevan Fitzrait, Eldridges Hills; Wm. Kayser, Swedesborough.

Cumberland County.—Smith Bacon, Esq.

Salem County.—Clement & Bassett, Salem; Joshua Mattara, Woodstown.

Burlington County.—Charles M. Harker, Mount Holly; Isaacs & Lippincott, Bordentown; Samuel Furr, Jacksonville; Daniel Fenton, Trenton; Toy & Flitt, Jacobstown; Abraham Lippincott, West Field; Gilbert Page, Moorestown; Benjamin Kimble, Johnstown; J. L. Brogard, Columbus; Thomas W. Ivens, New Egypt; Charles Ide, Crosswicks.

Hunterdon County.—Lewis Stout, Lambertsville.

DELAWARE.

New Castle County.—George Reynolds, corner of 3d and Market streets, Wilmington.

Kent County.—Stayton & Jarrold, Camden; John Walton, Frederica.

Sussex County.—John Godney & Son, Lewistown.

Dr. Brandreth's office for the sale of the above Pills wholesale and retail, is at 43 CHESNUT STREET, first door above 2d st. north side, PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Always Remember that no Drug Store has the genuine Brandreth Pills for sale, therefore be careful.
mar 4—tf

MORISON'S VERMIFUGE,

Or Compound

EXTRACT OF PINK ROOT.

THIS is one of the safest and best articles ever offered to the public, for the removal of WORMS from children. In nine cases out of ten, WORMS are found to be the sole cause of disease in children—and in no case, will the above VERMIFUGE fail in removing them, and restoring the child to perfect health.

For sale by J. Thompson, corner of 2d and Market sts and by Fred. Klett, corner of 2d and Callowhill sts.

For sale also, as above—

Morison's

INFANT CARMINATIVE,

For the cure of BOWEL COMPLAINTS, (as Griping, Cholic, Diarrhœa, &c.) to which young children are so liable. This is a very safe and effectual remedy.
jy 1—6m*

PREMIUM TEETH.

A SILVER MEDAL was awarded to the subscriber at the late Fair of the American Institute in N. York, for the best Incorruptible Teeth.

The following certificate is from the Judges appointed by the American Institute, to which several gentlemen of the profession agreeing therewith have annexed their names:—

We have used, for several years past, teeth manufactured by Mr. S. W. STOCKTON, of Philadelphia; and have uniformly found them of excellent quality. They possess the requisite shade, strength, and durability. We consider the teeth exhibited by him at the late Fair of the American Institute, far superior to any he has hitherto made, and better than any offered for sale with which we are acquainted.

E. PARMLY,
P. HOUSTON, M. D.
E. BRYAN,
F. W. CRANE,
JOHN LOVEJOY,
} Judges.

WM. ARNOLD, M. D.
N. York, Oct. 28, 1836. ISAAC GREENWOOD.

We with pleasure give our opinions of the improved teeth, manufactured by you, and unhesitatingly pronounce them the handsomest, strongest, and most natural in appearance of any we have hitherto met with, and cheerfully recommend them to the profession.
BRYAN & STOUT, 115 Chamber street.

This is to certify, that I have taken teeth of Mr. Stockton for several years, and I have no hesitancy in saying they are the best that I have seen. E. BAKER, M. D.
New York, October 28th, 1836.
S. W. STOCKTON, Dentist,
sep 16 '37—1y No. 160 Vine st. below Fifth.

William Neal & Co.

MANUFACTURERS of Looking Glasses, No. 37 North Fifth street, back of the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia. Devoted exclusively to this business—country merchants are supplied at manufacturers prices, and their Glasses insured from breakage to any part of the Union without extra charge.

Those who may have orders for large Glasses, would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the plate, and the kind of frame they may want, that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion. Merchants should give their orders for Looking Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.

☞ Any editor of a weekly paper, who will publish this advertisement to the amount of six dollars, and send on his bill by a merchant who will make a purchase of us of not less than $50, shall be duly paid in a glass or glasses, at manufacturers' prices and sent to him by said merchant, at our risk of breakage. ap 8—6m*

TO INVALIDS!!

PETERS'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the public as decidedly superior to any combination of medicine ever offered to the American people. The proprietor of these Pills being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invalid a medicine, on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation.

He does not pretend that they are a positive cure or even beneficial in every complaint, for that would be absurd and ridiculous in the extreme, but he does most firmly believe, that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed in the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Nausea, Furred Tongue, Distention of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched and Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping or debility.

They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences or inefficiency can be alleged against them.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the public, supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

Wherever these Pills have been once introduced into a family, they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

It is a truth that almost every person who has ever used Peter's Vegetable Pills, recommend them to their friends, and it is from this circumstance alone that they have gained such an unrivalled reputation.

Prepared by Jos. Priestly Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents.

The attention of invalids is invited to the following letters of distinguished Physicians, which are selected from among several hundred others of a similar import, now in possession of the Proprietor, and may be seen by calling on any of the Agents for the sale of these Pills.

Clarksville, Mecklenburg co. Va. Feb. 7, 1837.

Dear Sir—I embrace this opportunity of expressing to you my gratification at the success which has attended the administration of your valuable Pills in this section of country. It is a common fault with those who compound and vend patent medicines, to say too much in their favor, but from what I have seen of the effects of your Pills, I do not think they have as yet received unmerited praise. Six months ago they were almost entirely unknown in this part of Virginia; they are now the most popular Pills we have. In dyspepsia and sick headache, derangement of the biliary organs, and obstinate constipation of the bowels, I know of no aperient more prompt and efficacious.

Their mildness and certainty of action, render them a safe and efficient purgative for weakly individuals, and may be given at all times without any of those injurious consequences that frequently result from the long continued use of calomel or blue pill.

On the whole, I consider them a valuable discovery.
Very Respectfully, S. H. HARRIS, M. D.
Dr. Jos. P. Peters.

Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 1st, 1837.

Dear Sir—I have made frequent use of your Pills in the incipient stage of Bilious Fever and obstinate Constipation of the Bowels; also in Enlargement of the Spleen, Chronic Diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, General Debility, and many other diseases, and in all cases found them to give relief. J. D. BOYD, M. D.
Dr. J. P. Peters.

Mecklenburg co. Va. Feb. 7th, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters's Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, Sick headache, Bilious Fevers, and other diseases, produced by inactivity of the Liver.

They are safe and mild aperient, being the best article of the kind I have ever used. GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

These invaluable Pills are for sale, wholesale and retail, at New York prices, by John R. Lownd, No. 249 Market st.; Caleb E. Pleasants, N. W. corner of Market and Third sts.; Isaac Thomson, N. W. corner of Market and Second sts.; J. Penrose Collins, No. 321 Market st. above Eighth; E. A. Hoskins, Girard Row, No. 376 Market st.; F. Klett, N. E. corner of Second and Callowhill sts.; Jones & Hutchinson, N. E. corner of Chesnut and Seventh sts.; and by all the principal Druggists throughout the United States. ap 8 '37—1y

A Certain Cure for the

AGUE AND FEVER.

VARIOUS and many are the discoveries now made to cure several diseases, and I can with safety assert that in no age has the list of remedies been so well supplied as in the present, nor were they so efficacious. Retrace but fifty years, and contemplate the state of things in that age. Then view with a retrospective glance the improvements and new discoveries of the present; and mark the contrast—every year since has been productive of some discovery, which has been of signal benefit to the world, in almost every point to which they have tended; and the enlightened community will now admit that art and science are advancing to perfection more and more every day.

In introducing this medicine to public notice, I would remark, that it is not for self interest alone which actuates me to send it out, but, a sense of duty to my fellow man, and an eye single to the public good, prompts me to an effort to present to each individual who is labouring under that distressing disease called Ague and Fever, a remedy which will at once relieve to entire satisfaction. I am well convinced of the great benefit which will be derived from its use by the suffering part of the community, and under this conviction, I hesitate not to send it abroad. This medicine has been given to many hundred cases, to the entire relief of them all, and has never been known to be ineffectual in any single instance. They are perfectly harmless, and contain nothing that will in the least degree derange or disorganize the stomach, but to the contrary: they promote a healthy action between the stomach, liver and the other important functions of the system, and restore each organ to perfect harmony—the result will be vigor and health, and the cheek which wore a pale and sallow hue, will again be adorned with that beautiful crimson glow, which is the production of good health, and which is an ornament surpassed by every few indeed. They will break and cure the most obstinate fever, and more particularly the ague and fever—they are greatly beneficial to persons who are disposed to the fever in any degree. The public will plainly see that I do not pretend to recommend this medicine for every disease to which the human race is subject, but would recommend it for the fever and its consequences. And I do contend, that whatever fever exhibits itself, if attended in time, will yield to it in almost every instance, in a sure and fixed attack. I would not for a moment think of letting the medicine circulate the country, if I was not convinced by hundreds of cases, and some of them of the most obstinate kind, and of years' standing, that they are perfectly infallible. I do not design to delude the people by flattering words, far from it, but I endeavor to state simple facts. These pills never fail, in any instance, let the character of the case be as it may, if the directions are strictly followed.

☞ The pills are prepared only by
THOMAS J. NEAVITT, Sole Proprietor,
Apothecary and Druggist, Centreville, Eastern Shore of Maryland, where he keeps constantly on hand a full supply for wholesale and retail, price 50 cents per box.—They may be had at the proprietor's and at W. E. & J. Barkett's, in Baltimore Md. also at George W. Carpenter's Phila'da by order or otherwise.

P. S.—Persons who use these pills and find, after following the given directions, that a cure is not performed, shall have their money returned. oct 7 '37—1y

Notice to Tailors.

A newly invented System for measuring shapes as well as sizes.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to the public, that he has invented a machine for measuring the shapes, as well as the sizes of men, preparatory to cutting their garments, and a system for the same to which he most respectfully calls the attention of tailors.

Having applied to the study of the science for the discovery of a system, wherein to avoid the uncertainty, which it is well known exists in all division systems, he has found it necessary, as the forms of men are as various as their countenances, that the shape must be measured as well as the size, for the purpose of which a machine is indispensable and with which a person of the most deformed shape can be as easily fitted as one of just proportions. The different points being given by the machine, the measure taken from each one to the other, and thereby giving every part of the garment the exact quantity of cloth necessary for making a perfect fit.—Having used it himself with the most entire satisfaction, he feels confident that the principles upon which it is founded, and the method in which they are carried out needs only to be known to insure its general use.
WILLIAM W. ALLEN.

Ellis & Allen, Merchant Tailors, No. 16 South Eighth street inform the public that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line of business, with punctuality and despatch, and warrant to give satisfaction. They would invite all persons who have never yet been fitted to give them a trial, being fully convinced of the infallibility of the newly invented measuring system.

N.B. The machines will be made under the direction of one of the firm, at their factory, fourth story of No. 31 North Sixth street. Having obtained a patent for the above mentioned machine, rights will be sold for sale, apply as above. jy 29—6m

Dr. Brandreth's Offices,

FOR the sale of his Vegetable Universal Pills, wholesale and retail, are—Principal Office, No. 43 CHESNUT STREET, 1st door above Second street, PHILADELPHIA.

In consequence of the increasing demand in all parts of the United States, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia, for DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, he has found it necessary to establish an additional office at 43 Chesnut st. devoted exclusively to the sale of his extraordinary Medicine.

These Pills have now attained an unprecedented popularity; so great indeed that a number of Druggists are constantly engaged in imitating them. This circumstance should induce those who recommend their friends to use the Brandreth Pills, at the same time to be careful to impress upon their minds the necessity of avoiding Druggists, as it is in their stores the counterfeits are usually found.

Let all invalids bear in mind, that the human frame is subject to only one disease, an impurity of the blood, which by impeding its circulation brings about a derangement of the system, and unless soon removed, ultimately settles upon some particular part of the body, causing pains, swellings, ulcerations, &c. &c.; and that this impurity can be effectually removed from the body by continually purging it with the Brandreth Pills, is fully proved by the cures they have effected.

Fever and ague, dropsy, inflammations, dyspepsia, nervous affections, and all diseases of the liver, gout, rheumatism, lumbago, epilepsy, apoplexy, paralysis, palsy measels, hooping cough, scrofula, king's evil, and all cutaneous diseases, fits, mental derangement, etc. in short, every disease incident to the human frame, as there never has yet been an instance of these Pills not giving relief, except where nature has been entirely exhausted. Provided this is not the case, however old and obstinate it may be, perseverance and a strict adherence to the directions, will be certain to ensure a cure. The increasing sale in all parts of the United States, fully demonstrates the virtue and efficacy of the Brandreth Pills.

No danger can possibly arise from the use of them.—The testimony of thousands of persons who have been cured with the medicine satisfactorily prove this.

Remember, no Drug Store has the genuine Brandreth for sale. mar 18, '37—tf

NOTICE.

JAMES KELLY, of Jonesboro' Jefferson county, Alabama, deposited in the Post Office, on the sixth day of February, 1837, a letter directed to Lawrence Reese & Co. of New York, enclosing the left hand half of a one hundred dollar United States Bank Note, letter B. No. 1307, dated July 7, 1825, which letter and note has been lost, and application has been made to the Bank for the payment of the right hand half.
se 2—3m GEORGE W. CARPENTER.

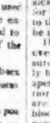
Paper Machines.

NELSON GAVIT, respectfully informs the citizens of Philadelphia, that he has opened a shop at No. 1 Lodge street, near the Exchange, north side of the Pennsylvania Bank, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, where he intends manufacturing the following articles, viz. Foundineer Machines, of all descriptions, made to order—Drying Machines, from 1 to 5 cylinders, made of iron, or copper; wood and iron press rolls cylinder machines; paper cutting presses, rag cutters; paper and felt stretching rollers; pulp dresser plates, cut in the very best manner. Cylinders recovered at a short notice, flight bars and plates, extra knives kept constantly on hand. Natural seal presses, composing sticks, chases, hand rollers, and moulds; distributing rollers, imposing stones—Book-binder's Sheers, &c.

N. Gavit, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, and flatters himself, from his long experience with the well known Phelps & Shipford, Windham, (Conn.) in the above business, and the variety of late improvements to merit the same.

N. B. Every kind of mill wright work, castings, mill spindles, iron and wood turning, black smithing, all kinds of jobbing in the above business, done with promptness and fidelity. jan 14 '37—1y

Jacob Sennett,



Brass, Steel and Cane Reed Manufactory 165 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

THIS improved Cane Reed, for which he received a patent from the United States, he warrants to be superior in all respects to those made on the old plan.

An assortment of Reeds and Heddles, for city and country work, constantly on hand.

Also, a large supply of Reeds, suitable for country merchants.

Brass and Steel Reeds, made to order at the shortest notice, all of which he warrants to be of the best quality, and sold at the lowest prices.

A general assortment of first quality Worsted Heddle Yarn, sold wholesale and retail. jy 11 '36—tf

ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS,

IN SETS.

FOR sale at the office of the Saturday Evening Post No. 36 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia—

1 set 20 elegant engravings of Annuals, on steel,	$1 00
Elegant quarto engravings of Conchology, Zoophites, &c. embracing nearly all the different species, 33 plates in a set,	1 00
Sets of engravings of Fishes, comprising nearly the whole circle of Animated Nature of that description, 33 plates in the set,	1 00
Each of the plates contain a number of Figures, beautifully engraved. They would be useful in Seminaries of learning, showing the varieties of the class, as well as interesting to the amateur and man of science.	
Sets of fine Wood Engravings of architecture and picturesque scenery, 100 in the set,	1 00
The Classical Drawing Book, containing 20 quarto engravings,	1 00
Fine Portraits, of distinguished persons, 16 in a set,	1 00

Containing the following—

Washington,	Lafayette,	Bolivar,
Dr. Franklin,	John Hancock,	Jefferson,
J. Adams,	J. Q. Adams,	Calhoun,
Monroe,	John Jay,	W. Penn,
M. Van Buren,	Napoleon,	Rittenhouse,
Dr. Chapman,	Caspar Wistar,	Ali Bey,
Dr. B. Rush,	Rev. J. N. Maffit,	Byron.

ap 2—tf

Cough, Consumption, Asthma

SPITTING OF BLOOD, &c.

WE have been informed from good authority, that Dr. JAYNE'S INDIAN EXPECTORANT is doing making very important cures in the above diseases, but we will at present only call the attention of our readers to the case of the Rev. JOSEPH RUSLING, of the Methodist denomination, says "he has been for many years afflicted with bleeding from the Chest, Dyspepsia, Cough, Asthma, &c. and that few medicines afforded him even temporary relief," when about the middle of May, a friend recommended to him the Indian Expectorant, and presented him with a bottle, from the taking of which he experienced considerable alleviation to his cough, and says, "the effects produced in the most comfortable, the change in his cough and feelings is very great, for which he desires to express great thankfulness." To those who have been acquainted with the circumstances of Mr. Rusling's illness, it will not be necessary to give any explanation. For three years before commencing the use of this medicine, he had been unable to attend to his ministerial duties, and had the best medical advice the city of Philadelphia could afford, but without the least benefit; and immediately previous to commencing the using of the Indian Expectorant, he had been confined to his room for about five months, but he is now so far recovered from the use of this medicine as to resume his ministerial duties and has been preaching for several months. Mr. Rusling's residence is No. 197 North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

Prepared and sold by Dr. D. JAYNE, Sole Proprietor, No. 20 South Third street, also by J. Patterson, No. 31 North Third street; John Robinson, North East corner of 6th and Montgomery streets; Mrs. E. Mortlander, opposite No. 5 Bird's Alley, Southwark; Hockell's Drug Store, No. 29 Lombard street, one door above Second [illegible] st.; Mrs. M. Hall, No. 182 North Second street; T. Truman, Manayunk, Pa.; Edward Bringhurst, Wilmington, Del.; Oakley, Reading, and Messrs. Tomp, Easton, Pa. ap 30—eowtf

The Highest Rate of Interest.

Six per cent. per annum, paid Quarterly
Or Compound Interest, carried to the credit of the Depositor every three months, at the

MANUAL LABOR BANK

AND

Six Per Cent. Saving Fund,

NORTH-EAST CORNER OF SECOND AND RACE STREETS.
Instituted February 2d, 1836.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

Secured in Trust by Judgment confessed on Real Estate, and publicly recorded, accordingly to the following

CERTIFICATE.

On the 11th day of May, 1836, a Bond and Judgment, commencing from the 2nd February last, was filed in the District Court, for Five Hundred Thousand Dollars as security for all the responsibilities of Banking and Saving Fund Deposits, incurred by Dr Thomas W. Dyott, of the city of Philadelphia.

Copy from the Endorsement on the Bond.

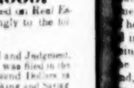
"Entered in the Office of the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, and Warrant of Attorney filed May 11, 1836. Pro. Prothonotary.
(Signed) M. COATS."

JACOB RIDGWAY, Esq. Trustee and Bond Holder.

THE MANUAL LABOUR BANK AND SAVING FUND, has been established by the Proprietor, in order to afford a Safe Depository for the Savings of Labor, and the surplus of incomes, under an ample security of his estate, at the full rate of legal interest—a security which he believes no other institution possesses—and a rate of interest which he is certain is not paid by any other. His motive for this, is to give to the meritorious working man the full legal interest, which he ought always to obtain for his savings, and the individual responsibility of the proprietor, affords a guarantee, that he will accept no more on deposite than his interest calls for, on the single principle of his liability; and which so effectually guards and protects the common safety of all the depositors by restricting the amount to be received, to the security pledged, of 500,000 dollars.

Deposites received every day until 9 o'clock, P. M. Pamphlets containing terms and exposition of the establishment to be had gratis at the Banking House.
T. W. DYOTT, Banker.
STEPHEN SIMPSON, Cashier. jy 8 '37—eowly

India Rubber Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.



GENTLEMENS India Rubber Boots, do. extra large size over Shoes. Ladies' lined and furred India Rubber Shoes—ladies' misses', and children's over shoes of superior quality. Also, a good assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of various qualities.

Also, 400 sheets of thin India Rubber. These sheets are very light and pliable, and are highly recommended in all cases of Rheumatism—India Rubber Cloths—India Rubber Soles for ladies' shoes, &c. &c.
SAMUEL D. BREED.
jan 14 '37— No. 11 south Seventh street.

Published every Saturday,

By Samuel Coate Atkinson,

No. 36 Carter's Alley,

Third door below Third street, near the Girard Bank.

TERMS—$2 50, if paid during the year.
$2 00, if paid in advance.
$3 00, if not paid during the year.
$1 25, for six months.

Payable in Philadelphia without discount or charges.

☞ *The above terms mean literally what is expressed. Any person, by subscribing, makes a CONTRACT ("as we understand it") to comply with those terms, the same as when purchasing any kind of property at a stipulated price; a deviation from them cannot be claimed as a right.*

Papers discontinued only at the option of the publisher while arrearages are due.

☞ Unpaid letters not taken from the Post Office